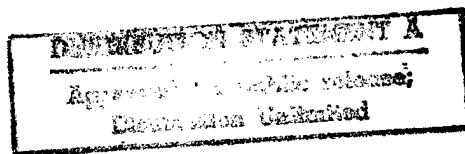


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Soviet Union

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REKUNKOV WRITES ON RESTRUCTURING PROCURACY

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST in Russian No 2, Feb 87 (signed to press 30 Jan 87) pp 7-14

[Article by A. Rekunkov, USSR Procurator General, under the rubric "Implement the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress": "Paths and Prospects of Restructuring within the Organs of the Procuracy"]

[Text] This problem now concerns everyone who works in procuracy organs.

Restructuring is not an easy matter. And the most important thing is that every person understand the special character of the problems which must be solved in its interests.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gobachev noted at a meeting of activists of the Khabarovsk Kray party organization that "The farther we go in restructuring, the more apparent the complexity of this problem becomes, the more evident the enormous scale and amount of the work facing us is. It is becoming more clear what a great number of ideas regarding management and administration, social problems, the state system and democracy, upbringing and education, and moral demands still lag behind the needs and tasks of the present day and, all the more, the tasks of further development.

"We now face the task of eliminating, layer by layer, the problems which have accumulated in all spheres of social life, of getting rid of that which is obsolete, and of proceeding boldly to creative solutions."

At the present time, proceeding from the directives of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Consolidating Socialist Legality and Law and Order, on Strengthening Protection of the Laws and the Legal Interests of Citizens", workers in procuracy organs must urgently give thorough consideration to their own role in consolidating socialist legality and must develop and make use of the most modern forms and methods of work. Only under these conditions, is it possible to decisively increase the role and effectiveness of the procuracy, making it a firm guarantee of the protection of the interests of the state and of its citizens, and to ensure

uniformity of the legal system throughout the entire territory of the country, the general obligatory nature of its demands for all people and for each individual person.

A year has already gone by since the congress. This has been an intense period, a time of searching in all areas of procuracy and investigative practice.

Objective analysis shows that some changes have been made for the better, that a realistic and exacting evaluation is being made of the state of affairs throughout the entire procuracy system, and that a new approach is being formulated to the solution of many of today's pressing problems. Eulogistic speeches and reports have been fewer, attention is beginning to be concentrated on "tight" spots, and increased demands are being made. There is greater aggressiveness and consistency in the struggle against violators of state discipline, drunkenness, unearned incomes, criminality and various forms of social parasitism. Preventive work is being more closely coordinated with the organizational measures of party and soviet organs and, therefore, is more perceptibly influencing the state of discipline and of law and order.

The essence of restructuring and the useful returns from it are clearly evident in the work of those procuracies where they have begun to evaluate their daily practical activity in terms of final results, and not according to the number of measures carried out.

Thus, the Ukrainian SSR Procuracy, in coordination with other law enforcement organs, has carried out a series of measures directed at ensuring conservation and rational utilization of fuel and lubricating products. As a result of the work that has been done, tens of thousands of tons of fuel and other energy resources have been saved.

In the Moldavian SSR, in the case of one of the meat combines, where incidents of meat product spoilage were uncovered, the procuracy drew extremely objective conclusions. This was facilitated by a unity of effort on the part of general supervisory and investigation organs. Purposeful checks which were subsequently carried out at enterprises of the food and of the meat and dairy industries made it possible for the republic's directive organs, on the basis of information provided by the procuracy, not only to strictly question specific officials, but also to define realistic measures for eliminating bad management practices.

The Bryansk Oblast Procuracy, utilizing accumulated experience, is having a much more active influence on increased law and order and, by thorough purposeful action, is striving to eliminate violations of state discipline within the economy, to prevent thefts, and to ensure the inevitability of being held accountable for mercenary abuses.

The law enforcement organs of Omsk Oblast have increased the discovery of such crimes through a close interaction between investigators and crime search associates and through greater attention to operational investigative groups.

In Chardzhou Oblast there has been a noticeable improvement in the practice of appealing unjustified court sentences. During the past 3 years, the number of appeals against procurators has increased 1.5-fold, while those which have been resolved favorably have almost tripled. In all cases when an unjust sentence is not appealed or when an appeal is poorly formulated, or when state prosecutors allow errors, a systematic reaction ensues.

The Lipetsk procuracy is making correct and effective use of preventive and legal tools to combat parasitism, and this has made it possible to ensure a complex approach toward overcoming this evil. The work experience of this procuracy has been reported in this journal. It is important to stress that the situation has improved as a result of the coordinated work which has been carried out in the city. Many people who were earlier unemployed have been drawn into the social production sphere, and an environment which encourages violations of the law has been reduced.

On the basis of a bold analysis of the state of legality and of law and order and of well thought-out utilization of civil and legal means, the Kotelnikovskiy and Oktyabrskiy rayon procuracies in Volgograd Oblast have succeeded not only in ensuring that damages done to the state are reimbursed, but also, to a considerable degree, in preventing material losses from theft and poor management, and other nonproductive expenditures, at the farms in these rayons.

In Latvia and Georgia, procuracy workers, demonstrating their concern for expanding openness, have begun to make more active use of mass information media for purposes of preventing violations of the law and for improving work in legal education. The Azerbaijan SSR Procuracy is systematically informing the population of the measures it is undertaking with regard to crimes and other violations of the law that have been discovered.

A. Buturlin, Uzbek SSR Procurator, has used the pages of this journal to share interesting thoughts on improving work practices.

The sprouts of innovation are persistently pushing their way through. The selfless and fruitful labor of many procuracy collectives shows convincingly how it is possible, while working under conditions which are approximately the same as those of other procuracies and while having the same possibilities, to have an active influence on strengthening legality. In other words, by specific deeds, they are asserting a new style in their work, which is bringing tangible, positive results.

However, favorable possibilities, which were created following the 27th CPSU Congress, for deep-going qualitative changes in the business of strengthening socialist legality and law and order are still being weakly or, stated more specifically, poorly utilized in the activities of many procuracies. The demands of the party and the orders of the USSR Procurator General are being implemented slowly, and sometimes indecisively. This is happening because they still are carrying out few well-conceived, systematic, practical actions which, in terms of businesslike purposefulness, are appropriate to achieving the goals that have been set.

Certain procuracies, evidently, still have not understood that the requirement to renew the work forms and methods of political institutions also applies directly to the procuracy system, to which the USSR Constitution has assigned important responsibility for top-level supervision of implementation of the law within the country. As before, a multitude of empty, unnecessary checks are being carried out. This results in a large amount of energy being uselessly spent on the creation of paperwork. But there is a need for something instead -- for every procurator to become an organizer of the effort to ensure legality and, through his own activity, to actively assist the smooth, accurate and effective operation of the entire law-enforcement mechanism. It is necessary to understand that uncoordinated, petty checks do little to benefit the system of legal guarantees. And attempts to act as a substitute for economic management workers, juridical services, and controlling organs can only engender a lack of responsibility on their part for ensuring legality within areas of work assigned to them.

Within our general supervisory activity there is a need, now as never before, for more thorough study of processes which are occurring and of problems which are arising. Only under these circumstances is it possible to raise the level of this activity, most importantly through timely discovery of the actual causes for violations of the law and for their development into crimes. And the requirement for new forms and methods of work stems from this. Mechanical performance and a superficial approach to business do not facilitate an improvement in professional knowledge, a deep understanding of the laws.

The leadership of the Lithuanian SSR Procuracy (A. Novikov, procurator), as a check made by the USSR Procuracy Union shows, has not succeeded in achieving a basic improvement in its general supervisory activity and has not concentrated its main efforts on the decisive sectors in the struggle to strengthen legality. The procuracy in the republic has lost sight of the most important thing -- preventing and halting bad management practices and violations of state discipline, of the law, and of the legal interests of citizens. And as a consequence, no matter which area of general supervisory work you take, you find symptoms of one and the same illness -- an inadequate organizational basis, insufficient demands being made, and a low level of performance discipline.

How else, for example, is it possible to evaluate the work of the leaders of the Turkmen SSR Procuracy (A. Kharchenko, procurator), which, as they say, sat with its arms folded, without even glancing at information available to it reporting on the state of affairs which was uncovered in Uzbekistan. And, indeed, in Tashauz Oblast and a number of other places, padding, theft and bribery, connected with the procurement and processing of cotton, were flourishing. Moreover, when such cases nonetheless came to light, they "came down on the brakes"; the guilty individuals were given a light scare and were convicted of negligence or were absolved of responsibility entirely. Intervention by the USSR Procuracy and the Turkmen CP Central Committee was necessary. The reasons for what happened, as a recently completed investigation showed, were political shortsightedness, professional feebleness, and an unwillingness to stand up against local influence.

Understandably, a basic improvement in operations depends, first of all, on the purposeful, competent and aggressive actions of workers in the basic link -- in the city and rayon procuracies. It is specifically there that close coordination of the activities of law enforcement organs in the struggle against crime and its recurrence and in preventing law violations by juveniles must be assured, along with the inevitability that responsibility will be exacted for each crime that is committed. It is specifically the rayon and city procuracies that should objectively and carefully, in strict conformity with the law, be solving the problems of increasing the responsibility of economic management personnel, of real reimbursement for damages caused to the state, and of providing objective and competent support to state prosecution. To a decisive degree, the prevention of violations of legality in the investigative and inquiry stage and in settling applications and complaints from citizens depends upon the workers at this level. The practical results of the activities of the procuracy system are determined by the quality of the work of city and rayon procuracies.

The interests of this matter require that restructuring follow the path of reducing the split which has been noted to exist between the rayon and the oblast levels. Many useful initiatives in the cities and rayons are not receiving support and are not being developed further because the oblast level is adhering to a bureaucratic work style. This level is fully answerable for the fact that thorough study and publicity are not being given to the positive experiences of rayon and city procuracies that are achieving concrete results, and that urgent measures are not being undertaken to help those which are marking time, and sometimes even being forced backwards.

In the operating style of many oblast, kray, and even republic procuracies and of their directors, there are few changes for the better to be noted, while outworn methods and approaches and the obsolescent practice of evaluating the activity of subordinate organs exclusively according to quantitative indicators are making themselves felt. As formerly, support is being expressed at meetings and conferences, assurances that the situation will be corrected, but little effort is being spent for creative, organizational work, for perfecting practice, and for improving supervisory activity, i.e. for specific work with procuracy management personnel and the staffs and with the investigators and assistant procurators of the cities and rayons. Weak incentives are being provided for initiative, high quality performance, and professional mastery.

There is still a lack of full understanding that the new tasks cannot be solved by administrative methods alone, by substituting paper for live work. Despite many warnings, they continue to send large quantities of instructions, directives, and extra-plan assignments to local levels and to demand back all possible kinds of reports and accountings. These only tear people away from their business. The decisions of collegia are sometimes not specific. Conclusions from generalizations teach little to city and rayon procurators. A bureaucratic approach is permitted in settling applications and complaints. Such deficiencies, for example, have also been uncovered in the activities of the Moscow Procuracy (G. Skaredov, procurator).

Responsibility for the fact that restructuring is going slowly, and sometimes has even taken a contradictory path, is borne, unconditionally, by the directors of procuracies of all ranks. First of all, we should point out their un-self-critical assessments of results achieved, against the background of which there is a unwillingness to see their own personal shortcomings and mistakes, and the attempts made to justify them by so-called objective reasons and, in particular, by difficulties with the selection of personnel. Kirgiz SSR Procurator P. Dryzhak has been singled out in strong terms by the collegium of the USSR Procuracy for this kind of incorrect position.

What kind of example is being served up by certain republic, kray and oblast procurators if they themselves have, for years, been contriving to distance themselves from deciding questions which the law assigns to their sphere of competence: if they are not issuing arrest warrants, are not confirming prosecution conclusions, are not bringing objections, and are not supporting charges in court, passing this work off onto subordinates?

When talking about restructuring, we again and again are forced to recall that, within each procuracy, a situation of mutual readiness to be demanding must be established, that, together with this, a relationship of respect for one another must be ensured, and that is a need for a kind of criticism that does not respect particular persons and which has no closed zones. The director who does not create the conditions needed for such criticism is a poor one. But, indeed, some of them even invite the enthusiasm of restless, searching, creative people. A spirit of newness, like restructuring as a whole, is being formed by a healthy, moral atmosphere within the collective. And here, the directors and the party and trade union organizations must set the tone. A person who is not prepared to have questions posed in such an open, high-principled way, will not be able to get the collective to follow him.

There must be an immediate increase in the role of the collegia. These were created not in order to disperse responsibility and to collectively retreat from the solution of pressing problems. To the contrary, principled discussion must, to the maximum extent, contribute to the increased personal responsibility of personnel and to strict implementation of decisions that have been reached.

It would be naive to assume that restructuring in the organs of the procuracy will be carried out by people who have been especially trained for this. No, it is specifically we, together with you, today's workers, who, taking account of our own mistakes and shortcomings and drawing lessons from the past, must mobilize our forces and who, using the most effective work forms, must employ all our capabilities in the name of achieving final results. We are talking, first of all, about restructuring the psychology of each of us. We must listen more closely to the voice of our own conscience. As a rule, both positive results and poor work, mistakes, are clearly seen in its mirror.

It is very important, moreover, that every procurator and investigator, independent of his work experience, take a fresh look at how he is carrying out his assigned job and evaluate whether his specific actions, desires and personal purposes correspond to the tasks of restructuring.

It is particularly important today for every procuracy worker to understand that the time has passed when people can perform their jobs without thinking, and that there will be no return to it; work can no longer be structured solely on the basis of the command from above; what is needed are independence, initiative, and an ability to promptly see where procuracy intervention is needed in order to defend the interests of the state and the rights of Soviet people. It is precisely in this that the most important way of increasing the effectiveness of our work is to be found; it is precisely here that we find the watershed between those who, in their hearts and minds, have accepted restructuring as their own vital affair and those who are waiting it out, displaying sluggishness, formalism in performing their professional obligations, or simply lack of discipline.

Each person in his own place must make a contribution to this work, must feel full responsibility for strengthening legality, must strive for a change in the activity of the procuracy, for an increase in its authority. Not to defer to his neighbor, not to justify himself by citing shortcomings somewhere below, or above, but to ask himself: "What sort of benefit is my work bringing, is the return limited, aren't my shortcomings hindering things?".

And of course, those people will be wrong who believe that restructuring is a process of rejection of everything that has been accumulated in the practice of law enforcement, in which, under cover of a loud phrase, our achievements can be cancelled out. We must direct our attention toward laws that are thoughtful and intelligent from the viewpoint of compliance and on work that is circumspect and, by its essence, painstaking, while making use of everything useful that comprises the basis of procuracy activity.

Restructuring must proceed from below and from above. Beginning on 1 January 1987, the USSR Procuracy shifted entirely over to the subject [predmetniy] principle of organizing its work. This permits maximum concentration of effort and attention on the most pressing problems and the solution of problems on a higher professional level. It is also very important that a subject makes it possible, as it were, to get a better look at the capabilities of people and their attitude toward their work. For workers with initiative it affords greater possibilities for creativity, for search, and for working out optimal solutions. This method clearly does not suit the inert and those who are accustomed to stereotypes; their weakness, their inability to look ahead and to achieve final results become apparent.

Large prospects are opening up for the procuracy organs in connection with the fact that party committees and soviet organs in local areas have now been directed to carry out an active social policy, including, as a immutable condition, strengthening legality. It is extremely symptomatic, for example, that, at the end of 1986, a republic coordination council for the struggle against crime, alcoholism, drug addiction, and unearned incomes was established under the Kazakh CP Central Committee. Its broad program of action presupposes not only making effective use of the force of the law, but also actively attracting party, soviet, and trade union organizations along with public groups into this work. It has been recognized as expedient to establish analogous councils under oblast, city and rayon party committees in the Kazakh SSR.

It is understood that the procuracy must play a very significant role in these councils from the viewpoint of providing objective information concerning the state of affairs and in working out coordinated measures for combatting violations of the law on the basis of unswerving observation of legality.

For workers of the procuracy, one of the more important, if not the most important, criteria of restructuring is persistent compliance with the demands of the law and the principles of social justice in deciding any question. This derives directly from the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Consolidating Socialist Legality and Law and Order, on Strengthening Protection of the Rights and Legal Interests of Citizens", which recognizes the necessity of restructuring the work of the courts, procuracy, militia and other law enforcement organs so that they reliably guarantee protection of the interests of the state and the rights of its citizens, so that they even more effectively conduct the struggle against violations of the law and criminality, so that they are closely tied to the workers, and so that they serve as a true model of the strictest observation of legality.

For workers of procuracy organs, this CPSU Central Committee decree, as a document of enormous political significance, is a firm and reliable guide post, both in everyday life and for the long-term future. The decree defines urgent tasks: to decisively eradicate and prevent violations and strangulation of the rights of citizens, manifestations of bureaucratism and red tape, and an incorrect attitude toward people. Every appeal from citizens must be examined in the most careful manner. There can be no "valid" reasons for refusing to meet legal interests and demands. There cannot be and should not be any display of liberalism, any kind of tolerance, with regard to those who attempt to flout Soviet laws and the rights of citizens and to persecute people for their criticism. Every incident of violation of legality, no matter who is responsible for it, should receive a principled, pointed assessment and the persons guilty of it should be punished with all severity.

It must be taken as a rule that, when evaluating the legality of and planning work, it is mandatory to consider the nature of complaints and applications from citizens. Frequently, they give a better picture than any other information and data of the extent of one or another violation and of the work level of management organs.

It is necessary to make wider use of the practice of holding receiving hours for citizens directly at production units, and also to more often check out complaints and tip-offs on the spot and to more frequently enlist appropriate specialists in these checks; it must become standard procedure in procuracy work to inform labor collectives about results and about measures that are taken, to report personally to them, and to hold meetings with students and working youth in their lecture halls, their shops, their dormitories and at evening youth gatherings, because these approaches will, on one hand, most directly influence development of a sense of justice by Soviet people and will, on the other, help to avoid mistakes and to more rapidly eliminate shortcomings in law enforcement practice.

This is especially so because serious mistakes and omissions are being permitted to occur, particularly in the conduct of inquiries, preliminary investigations and court examinations, i.e. in deciding questions upon which the fate of real people depends.

Crime investigation is a complicated, a creative, affair. There are many true experts among the investigators. In past years, they have exposed a considerable number of old-hand embezzlers, bribe-takers, and other perpetrators of serious crimes, who had carefully camouflaged their criminal activity and had done everything possible to confuse investigation.

At the same time, because certain workers have lost their sense of personal responsibility for irreproachable performance of their official duties, manifestations of bias, of an inclination to indict, of callousness, and of an indifference to people have been permitted. And as a result of this, citizens have been illegally arrested and detained and have been brought to trial without justification. During the past year, 149 persons were acquitted and freed from confinement because charges were not supported. Every incident of illegality disrupts the authority of the organs of law and order and is negatively reflected in the public consciousness.

As a rule, departures from the law, from procedural norms, in the process of inquiry and preliminary investigation are justified not by evil motives, but by a desire to speed up an investigation, to expose a criminal, and supposedly to avoid excessive formalism. Some local managers are personally not ashamed to give "advice" to an investigator, thereby introducing their own personal emotions, moods, and predispositions into a case.

Ensuring objectivity, impartiality and full investigation in every case requires great physical and moral effort and professional knowledge on the part of the investigator and the inquiry officer. Any procedural violation, even one that seems petty at first glance, is capable of producing results that are serious and, sometimes, difficult to rectify. The investigator must work in circumstances which exclude any kind of external pressure on his conscience and internal convictions. The procedural independence of the investigator -- this is not a slogan, but a first and necessary condition for objective investigation. This is why the CPSU Central committee has demanded in categorical terms that no interference be allowed on anyone's part in the investigation and court examination of specific cases.

The procuracy system still is not completely ensuring strictest observance of legality in criminal court proceedings. Individual procuracy management workers have turned out not to be capable of putting a stop to illegalities, and sometimes have even repeated them. As a result of bringing criminal proceedings against citizens without basis, V. Makarov, Belorussian SSR procurator, V. Shatalov, procurator of Voroshilov Oblast, V. Rechkov, procurator of Irkutsk Oblast, and V. Putimtsev, procurator of the Severo-Osetinsk ASSR, have been removed from their positions. A number of people working in internal affairs and procuracy organs have been taken to court for the use of impermissible investigative methods.

The directors of investigative units must decisively avoid 'administering' their investigators and must serve as procurators, supervising the investigation in full understanding of what they are there for. It is necessary to begin with a serious improvement in the work of the USSR Procuracy's Chief Investigative Directorate. The task set by the CPSU Central Committee -- to completely eliminate instances of unjustified detention and arrest -- requires a maximum mobilization of effort and a basic change in attitude toward investigative work. Each such instance is to be examined as an extraordinary event, and a thorough investigation, with principled and severe conclusions, must be conducted concerning it. One thing is clear: officials who permit such violations, no matter what the explanation may be, cannot be employed in the law enforcement organs.

In order to operate in the new way, not only new approaches are needed, but also new knowledge, improved scientific recommendations. The scientists who are working within the system of procuracy organs still have not overcome their passivity, have not taken a leading position. For the most part, they are reflecting and reinforcing current practice, are exerting a weak influence to change and improve it, and are lagging behind present-day demands, behind the necessity of broadening the scientific basis for ensuring protection of law and order and for strengthening socialist legality. The contribution of the journal SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST could also be more substantial, particularly on the basis of providing systematic, purposeful propaganda of advanced experience.

It is completely clear that the most important condition for restructuring, the decisive factor for improving practice, is a qualitatively new attitude toward improving the selection and assignment of personnel and instilling in them a spirit of a deep respect for the law, of true humanity, and of self-sacrificing and unselfish service to the people. Only people who are competent and principled, with firm political and moral principles and an intense feeling of justice, will be up to solving the problems posed by the party. It is necessary to constantly teach people on the job, to do everything to help and to trust them, and to create conditions for their professional growth. But, at the same time, not to forget about increasing their personal responsibility. Vladimir Illich Lenin taught that "responsibility is individual," and set the task "...to achieve real personal responsibility." Today as well, this is the slogan of the day, the most important means of putting an end to placidity and complacency, stagnation and formalism, to all that which is hindering a restructuring such as that which was demanded by the 27th CPSU Congress.

At the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which has become an important political event in the life of Soviet society, it was noted that we are entering a new stage in our work on restructuring. Serious, more profound democratization of Soviet society, the lever for including its decisive force -- its people -- in the restructuring process, was moved to the forefront, as the most important theme.

At the Plenum, it was emphasized that great significance is being given to a decisive strengthening of the procuracy system, to improvement in the work of investigative organs and of all ways and means of protecting the interests of the Soviet state and of ensuring the rights and freedoms of its citizens.

The Plenum resolution obligates the personnel of law enforcement organs to struggle even more persistently for a basic restructuring of their activities, to seriously improve work with the personnel of law enforcement organs, to teach them the ability to operate in conditions of expanded democracy and openness, remembering that he who serves the matter of law and order must himself be crystal clean before the law, before the party, before the people.

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MOSCOW GORKOM ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, OTHER ISSUES

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Moscow Gorkom"]

[Text] The latest session of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom Buro, held on 11 March, examined the question of measures to improve the activity of the Mosgorispolkom's Main Department of Internal Affairs with regard to strengthening socialist legality and the maintenance of law and order.

It was noted that the decline in performance discipline, exacting standards, and the demand for the operational efficiency of the Moscow Police evoked serious concern on the part of the city party organization. It necessitated implementation last year of a strengthening of the personnel employed in the organs of the city's internal affairs. Now too the police personnel are being reinforced solely by Muscovites, by the best representatives of the labor collectives, as well as employees of party, Soviet, and Komsomol organs, capable of seriously correcting matters.

Despite the work being conducted on intensifying the struggle against violations of the law, the sub-divisions of the GUVD [Main Department for Internal Affairs] have not yet been able to concentrate their attention on the main lines of their activity. Many of them are too slow in overcoming obsolete forms in the fight against crime; they do not pay enough attention to the problems of preventing it. The level of recidivist crime remains high; the struggle against unearned incomes, drunkenness, drug addiction, and violations of the passport system is being waged too indecisively. The rate of crimes solved is not rising. No comprehensive system has been created for preventing violations of law among young people. The work level of the police section inspectors and the staff members of the patrol-post service does not come up to present-day requirements. There are instances of violations of socialist legality by employees of the internal-affairs organs.

The collegium, political section, and party committee of the main department have not been able to channel personnel into increasing the efficiency of operational activity under the conditions of expanding democracy. They have failed to achieve an improvement in the cooperation between the GUVD services and sub-divisions with other law-enforcement organs, police services in air and railroad transport, labor collectives, and public organizations. There

have been serious omissions in the struggle against the theft of state property at enterprises.

There is a lack of cooperation between the internal-affairs organs and the mass news media; openness in police work is also lacking. Reports of police officers are not always made in labor collectives or at the places of residences. The public has not been sufficiently involved in the struggle against violations of the law.

The party gorkom buro has demanded that the leading officials and party organizations of the Mosgorispolkom's GUVD take decisive measures to step up the fight against crime, increase the work efficiency of the sectional police inspectors and the patrol-post service, and not to allow illegal activities on the part of staff members of the law-enforcement organs.

The CPSU Moscow Gorkom Buro approved a draft decision by the Moscow Soviet's Ispolkom regarding the development and strengthening of the Mosgorispolkom's GUVD material-and-technical base, improving the social-everyday conditions of police staff members for the 12th Five-Year Plan. It outlined specific measures directed at increasing the work efficiency for the internal-affairs organs, and ensuring the strictest possible observance of legality in their activity.

The session examined the progress being made in executing the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee regarding measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism, as well as stepping up the struggle against drug addiction and unearned incomes.

It was noted that the city has conducted a complex of organizational, economic, administrative, and educational measures, directed at overcoming these negative phenomena and facilitating a certain improvement in the economic activity and strengthening law and order in Moscow. The sales volume of alcholic beverages is being reduced.

There has been a reduction in the turnover of personnel in labor collectives and by almost one-half in the on-the-job accident rate with fatal consequences caused by drunkenness. There has been a decrease in the number of crimes committed in a state of intoxication.

Nevertheless, success has not been achieved in bringing about a radical turning-point in the work of the party, soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, as well as the labor collectives with regard to rooting out drunkenness, drug addiction, and in the struggle against unearned incomes.

In certain rayons the work of normalizing the moral atmosphere is being conducted in a campaign-style manner, without the necessary organization and follow-up. Talks and general calls are frequently not reinforced by specific deeds. There is a great deal of formalism in organizing the mass movement to affirm a sober way of life. The law-enforcement organs have not manifested the necessary persistence in interdicting home-brewing, blackmarketeering in

wine and vodka products, and instances of deriving unearned incomes. Nor have these organs provided the necessary supervision over the observance of the anti-alcoholic legislation.

Certain rayon party committees, health-care, and internal-affairs organs underestimate the social danger inherent in the spread of drug addiction, and they are not waging a targeted struggle against this evil.

The CPSU Moscow Gorkom Buro has entrusted the party raykoms with the task of thoroughly analyzing the work being done in the rayons with regard to overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, stepping up the struggle against drug addiction and unearned incomes, and adopting the necessary measures to activate this struggle.

The CPSU Moscow Gorkom Buro discussed proposals regarding the creation of an integrated system of foreign-language study in Moscow's general-education schools, as well as restructuring the schools with in-depth foreign-language study.

It was noted that the level of language training for pupils in the city's general-education schools does not meet contemporary requirements. In the overwhelming majority of specialized schools a skewing has occurred in favor of language training to the detriment of a multi-faceted training of the students, and the solution of educational tasks. There has been a deformation in the social composition of the pupils in many of them. The working people have turned to the CPSU Moscow Gorkom and the editors of the newspaper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA with a demand to restructure the schools in question.

The Moscow Soviet's Ispolkom, in conjunction with the appropriate ministries and taking into account the discussion held here, has been entrusted with the task of developing proposals for changing the existing system of language training for pupils at general-education schools and introducing them at the party gorkom buro for a final decision.

In accordance with numerous proposals, changes in the system have been prepared and approved for altering the system of strengthening the sponsoring organizations for the city's general-education schools. The CPSU Moscow Gorkom Buro charged the CPSU Raykoms and the rayon council ispolkoms with the task of establishing strict monitoring controls over the fulfillment by the enterprises of the duties entrusted to them in accordance with the Statute on Base Enterprises, as well as developing in all possible ways the joint work of the pedagogical and production collectives with regard to improving the instruction and training of the pupils. It was proposed to the party committees of the ministries that they render aid in conducting a school reform in Moscow and in solving the economic problems of the sponsorship assistance to schools on the part of the sub-departmental enterprises and institutions.

The session of the party gorkom buro also examined several other questions.

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PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

MOSCOW GORKOM ON KIROV RAYON DEVELOPMENT

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] At its regularly scheduled session held on April 8 the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Board examined the issue of supplementary measures regarding the comprehensive socioeconomic development of the Kirov Rayon.

It was noted at the session that major disproportions had developed in the rayon's socioeconomic development, disproportions which have provoked justifiable complaints from residents and working people. This was a result of the fact that over the course of a lengthy period of time effective measures were not taken with regard to solving the accumulated problems, nor were the necessary projects carried out with regard to overcoming the lags which had been allowed in developing the economy and the social sphere.

Many enterprises, including the Stankolit plants making grinding tools and the Red Metallist, need modernization and a substantial renewal of the equipment, as well as the creation of the proper everyday-production conditions for the workers.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Buro approved the program adopted by the ispolkom of the Moscow Council for further developing the Kirov Rayon. It provides measures to improve the working and everyday conditions for workers, carrying out modernization at industrial enterprises, ensuring the renewal of the active portion of the fixed capital assets by at least 12 percent annually. The planning and construction of additional cultural-everyday types of facilities will be conducted during the 12th and the beginning of the 13th Five-Year Plans. It is planned to take a number of organizations out of the first floors of apartment houses and to retool the freed-up areas by the efforts of the rayon's enterprises for trade, everyday services, and municipal services. Measures will be undertaken to develop institutions of public education, children's preschool education, health care, and strengthening their material and technical base. Plans are to build 18 physical-education, health, and sports complexes. Measures are being developed to upgrade the reliability of heat-, electric-, water-, and gas-supply, as well as to improve the road network, the well-laid-out quality, and use of greenery in landscaping the rayon.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Buro has obligated the Kirov Party Raykom to radically improve the work style and methods of the rayon party organization and to ensure the rayon's accelerated socioeconomic development: to make broader use of the possibilities of the enterprises and organizations of ministries and departments in implementing the outlined program.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Buro has entrusted the party raykoms with the task of more actively involving the existing reserves of enterprises and associations in solving the socioeconomic problems of the rayons. Also the task of intensifying the monitoring controls over the implementation in the rayons of the targeted comprehensive programs for developing our city.

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Buro examined the question of the work done by the Solntsevskiy Party Raykom on reinforcing public law and order and intensifying the fight against antisocial phenomena.

It was noted that during the current year there has been an increase in certain kinds of crimes, while the rate of their solution declined. There has been no improvement in educational work with juveniles, whose violations of law and order still give cause for serious concern. There has been less vigorous work being done on organizing young people's free time, on attracting them to engage in physical education and sports. Work on uncovering violators of the passport system has been conducted unsatisfactorily; these are people leading a parasitical way of life, bumming around from place to place.

The organizational work of the CPSU Raykom on the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, unearned income, which has been approached in a pro forma manner in this rayon, was subjected to sharp criticism. Poor use has been made in this matter of the possibilities of labor collectives, voluntary people's guardians, and Komsomol operative detachments. There has been a failure to create organs of public self-government at the places of residence. Many of the rayon's enterprises have not created a situation of intolerance and condemnation of drunkenness, or violations of labor discipline and public order. Instances of drinking alcoholic beverages on the job are not isolated. Enterprise supervisors, ranging from brigade-leaders to directors, are not made sufficiently responsible for violations of the anti-alcohol laws. Many reports by organs of the police about violations of the law remain without response or analysis in the labor collectives.

Serious miscalculations have been allowed in the recruitment, deployment, and training of law-enforcement personnel; there has been less attention accorded to the development of their material and technical base, to satisfying the needs and demands of police employees.

It was decided that the party raykom will take decisive measures to strengthen law and order and to eliminate the shortcomings noted above. It was decided that the results of its work would be discussed in the party raykom buro within six months.

It was proposed that the Main Administration of Internal Affairs, the Moscow Prosecutor's Office, and the Moscow Gorispolkom's Department of Justice render the necessary practical aid to the rayon's law-enforcement organs. The party gorkom buro session also examined certain other necessary matters.

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

ORLOV OBLAST CHIEF ON OBLAST RESTRUCTURING, DEMOCRATIZATION

Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 8, 23 Feb--1 Mar 87 p 2,3

[Interview with Yegor Semyonovich Stroyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and first secretary of the Orel Party Obkom, by Vladimir Kulagin, NEDELYA correspondent: "Without Democracy There Can Be No Restructuring"; first two paragraphs are NEDELYA introduction; Orel; date not given.]

[Text] Exactly a year ago an event occurred which was exceptionally important for all of us and for the entire country, an event which is having an increasingly greater influence on the destinies of the world--the 27th CPSU Congress. Only a year has passed, but in looking back, we see facts and phenomena which previously had seemed simply impossible.

Openness, democracy, and responsibility--these principles, as proclaimed by the congress, have become the principles of our daily lives.

How to safeguard the vital process of restructuring from empty verbalizing, how to channel all efforts into the streambed of specific matters close to every Soviet person, and how to make maximum use of all the possiblities for expanding democracy--these questions now, and especially after the January Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, constitute Topic Number One everywhere. They are also at the center of attention of the interview with Ye.S. Stroyev conducted by our NEDELYA correspondent.

[Question] Yegor Semyonovich, at the January Central Committee Plenum, in which you participated, it was emphasized more than once that success in restructuring and democratizing society will depend primarily on how actively all of us take part in today's work. Nevertheless, many people are still bothered by the following question: Are we now ensured against the old mistakes, and wherein lies the guarantee that there will be no return to the recent past? Or perhaps I am making some noise and...

[Answer] I have been convinced a thousand times that the irreversible nature of the changes now occurring in the life of society lies primarily in the active stance of each person. Restructuring is a multi-layered, muti-stage business. Perhaps its most complex stage is restructuring human awareness, the human soul, overcoming stagnant phenomena not only in the economy but also

in spiritual life. This, it must be admitted, presents absolutely everyone with great difficulty, since it assumes a high degree of civic and spiritual maturity among people. But let's look the truth straight in the face--not everyone everywhere has achieved such maturity. I refer to some instances from the everyday life of the apparatus of our oblast party committee.

At the end of last year, at the request of the editors of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, the obkom checked up on an alarm signal concerning malfeasances in the Bolkhovskiy Rayon Administration of Communal Public Services. The obkom instructors V. Agapov and A. Gorobtsov, who had specifically studied this matter, treated the check-up in a pro forma matter. As a result, the editors received from the party obkom a non-objective response, one which essentially shielded the violators of the principle of social justice and the intriguers.

The editors, of course, were not pleased with the pro forma written response, and a sharp exchange of letters appeared in the newspaper, as a result of which a session of the party gorkom buro was held. Both instructors and a former department chief were severely punished--these people had not realized that the concept of democracy includes not only rights but also obligations and an enhanced responsibility. Party penalties were also imposed on other participants in this unseemly story.

And we buro members and obkom secretaries became convinced once again that, above all, we must hold ourselves to principled, strict standards. Setting an example is important in restructuring, as it is in any matter. An example of a businesslike quality, competence, and also honor. Such qualities must be conveyed officials of party committees, the ispolkoms of local Soviets, of whom we require an unbending observance of the principles of democracy and, of course, of high performance.

[Question] Let's be frank: such a breakup of the stagnant management methods does not suit everybody, particularly not those who fear a principled conversation about problems and miscalculations. They even retard restructuring and the democratization process. Do you often have to deal with such opponents of the times?

[Answer] In general, I must note the following: to conduct matters along democratic lines is much more complex than by the method of prohibitions and edicts. Many years of practical experience in pressure being exerted from above, of oppressing healthy initiative, and of putting down openness have engendered a unique type of lower-level manager: he has ceased to think, to resist, and to defend his own opinion, and he has become used to saluting. Such subdued and passive qualities have become a convenient shield for certain officials, protecting them from the genuine alarms and concerns of society. It is difficult to make such officials understand that democracy is not simply a slogan but rather the basic foundation of restructuring.

You ask whether such persons are frequently encountered. They are encountered.... While proclaiming their fidelity to restructuring in words, they shun the slightest manifestations of criticism and quite frequently persecute people for it. We recently had to seriously correct A. Nuzhdov, the

partkom secretary at the Oryol Computer Plant Production Organization and V. Kotovich, the director, who behind a screen of favorable performance figures and even over-fulfillments of the plan did not wish to admit that the plant was turning out obsolete and non-competitive equipment. It is noteworthy that the initial alarm signals were sounded by the workers themselves. These people were ashamed to produce such items.

There are more and more examples of the increase in the working person's self-awareness. People are prepared to actively participate in the renovation of our life. Widespread resonance in the Orel area has been attained by the open letter by Boris Komendantov, a brigade leader at the rolled-steel plant, and a deputy to the Orel City Soviet, and entitled "Restructuring Begins with Each Person," published in the oblast newspaper ORLOVSKAYA PRAVDA. This metallurgical worker poses the following question, which at first glance seems simple enough: why are there so many discussions about restructuring, and yet so few practical steps have been taken along the lines of accelerating work in the new way? And who do the long-awaiting changes depend upon? Using his own section as an example, the brigade leader has convincingly shown that it is important not simply to recognize the irreversible nature of the changes begun but also for each person to actively participate in the new trend. And again Boris Komendantov openly comes out against the Philistine, consumeristic, wait-and-see attitude taken by certain persons, as well as against indifference, which leads to the spiritual disintegration of the individual personality.

[Question] Yegor Semyonovich, may I ask you the following question now: at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the idea was set forth that the development of democracy at the production level itself is of top-priority importance for the genuine, powerful acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. And how do matters stand in Orel Oblast? Are there some interesting experiments in this work?

[Answer] Based on the example of the Glazunovskiy Rayon, we have become convinced of what enormous reserves lie in the democratization of administration. At the beginning of the last five-year plan (this has been widely discussed in the newspaper IZVESTIYA) our rayon was one of the first in the Soviet Union to join in the experiment of converting all farms immediately to the collective contract and economic accounting. During the five-year plan as a whole this average region for all indicators rose to be among the leading ones: production of grain rose by more than 50 percent, livestock produce by 25 percent, and farms became profitable. And note that the Glazunovskiy people had no kinds of privileges in comparison with the others. The labor successes were achieved by means of increasing the independence and responsibility of the worker collectives for the end results of labor, and by a flexible system of planning ... By the way, in the Glazunovskiy Rayon all officials have already been elected for a long time--from the link-leader to the kolkhoz chairman, and, you will agree, that this is a manifestation of democracy in the broadest sense of the word. Here they understand very well that electing officials merely strengthens of the authority of the managers and further raises people's creative activity. Moreover, the proposals, critical notes, and recommendations uttered during the course of such elections become the basis for adopting important decisions.

[Question] But you will agree that many of the fundamental principles of our democracy were in effect previously....

[Answer] Alas, they were often drowned in perorations from the rostrum and did not always manifest themselves in deeds. There's no use hiding the fact that party officials are also to blame for this. And even now democracy, it can be said, is not accepted by everybody and everywhere as something that should be, as the workers' heritage; in certain places it has to be forced through. The treatment has been strict for those who have opposed by their own acts the implementation of democratic restructuring and have retarded it. Two months ago, for example, the obkom buro expressed its dissatisfaction with L. Yeremin, the first secretary of the Shablykinskiy Party Raykom. He violated not only the principles of collegiality and openness in working with personnel but also allowed a personal indiscretion to occur. There was a weakening of party and soviet monitoring controls here, a lowering of the high standards required to carry out the decisions being adopted.

I am convinced that in such situations tolerance is not only inappropriate but harmful, since it may be cause for doubting the consistency of our line by other officials. True democracy is incommensurate with hypocrisy and complacency. The main thing is that this is well understood in labor collectives. There they try to discuss democracy less and utilize it more for practical purposes. Here is a characteristic example. The workers at the first wire shop of the Orel Rolled-Wire Plant definitely did not agree with the candidacy of a trade-union group organizer who had been imposed on them by the administration. They elected to the office of trade-union group organizer one of their own comrades, someone whom they have known well and for a long time, and who, in their opinion, would cope better (than the administration's candidate) with the disturbing and responsible work of the trade union. Moreover, the party committee of the rolled-steel plant did not ignore the fact of pressure of the workers' initiative and the rights of the workers' collective. The excessively zealous administrators were punished in accordance with party procedure.

But such "incidents" are now a rarity. There are more examples of another type. Literally a few days ago at the Prompribor Association the workers themselves by an open vote elected the chiefs of two shops. There are no two ways about it: it is precisely the people in workclothes who should decide which of them should be the chief of the shop, shift, or even the director of the plant....

[Question] For more than 10 years now you have been a deputy of this oblast's Soviet of People's Deputies. Are you pleased with how its sessions are proceeding?

[Answer] They proceed in a boring, bureaucratic way, often along the well-trodden paths of cliches. Although it is precisely the session of the local Soviet (this pertains not only to the Orel area) that should constitute a model of the democratic quality. But no matter how paradoxical it may seem, it is here, in our local Soviets, that personnel stagnation is very noticeable. Most of the chiefs of administrations and obispolkoms not only by virtue of their advanced ages but also with regard to their practical

qualities can no longer conduct matters based on the principles of acceleration and restructuring. Therefore, the oblast is carrying out active work with regard to renewing Soviet personnel.

As a deputy, let me tell you that we need to be bolder in the democratization of Soviet work: we need to acquaint the deputies and the public more ahead of time with the subjects of the session's most important documents, with the accounts of the ispolkoms, and the standing commissions of the Soviets. Then there would be less red tape and boredom at the sessions, fewer persons eager to deliver routine speeches from the rostrum. There would be more specificity both in the decisions being adopted and--what is the main thing--in deeds.

I consider that the people's deputies and the leading officials should use every means at their disposal to stimulate people's public awareness, their spiritual energy--habits and stereotypes are still far too strong. Although scope for democratizing all aspects of our life has opened up, and, figuratively speaking, the take-off runway is free--accelerate, take off, and climb--we are still moving too slowly in the new direction.

[Question] How can this be explained?

[Answer] Well, you know, we have to operate in all directions at once. There has been, so to speak, a powerful breakthrough to the problems that have taken years to pile up. At present there is no party or Soviet official who would not understand all this. But, alas, the distance between understanding and deeds is sometimes too great.... It often happens that we are satisfied with yesterday's, the former procedure and its marks. Our sins and miscalculations, I recently read in one of the newspapers, fly after us like arrows today....But we must step over yesterday's limits and overcome the rotting condition of administrative obstruction and limitation.

Democracy cannot be learned in isolation from real life. It still contains, as we are convinced, a mass of unformed, unsolved problems, as well as hidden lessons. While inculcating people with the new thinking, party officials should distinctly present what is the refrain of any restructuring--openness. But scarcely had we begun to engage in restructuring in our home when skeptics and nervous Nellies were encountered who began to talk idly about certain boundary limits of openness and truth. As we have seen, it is difficult to consolidate the new awareness, but it no longer has the right to yield to Philistine thoughtlessness..

And we are still obliged to diagnose those persons who merely know that truth "is staring them straight in the face," but who do nothing to implement this very truth. Bald faultfinding to the detriment of genuine restructuring is no less dangerous than, let's say, cutting off criticism. The expansion of openness does not at all mean freedom of actions for demagogues and slanderers. Open discussion of issues and problems, however, directly serves the cause of normalizing the social climate, and it cuts short fanciful inventions and rumors.

Let's discuss and argue now about many and varied problems. But here too we must exhibit the maximum tact and respect for human dignity. High standards of refinement in exchanging ideas, the ability to listen to an opposing opinion, the capacity to convince opponents in a discussion, the need to see the truth from various aspects--all this comprises, of course, the Leninist principles of Soviet democracy, which we are constantly studying.

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

SVERDLOVSK OBKOM CHIEF ON REGIONAL SELF-ACCOUNTING

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 87 p 2

[Interview with Yuriy Vladimirovich Petrov, first secretary, Sverdlovsk CPSU Obkom, by A. Druzenko and A. Pashkov, IZVESTIYA special correspondents: "By Way of Posing a Question: Territory and Administration"; Sverdlovsk; date not given]

[Text] [Question] In speaking at the 27th CPSU Congress, Yuriy Vladimirovich, you mentioned that the system of cost-accounting relations should be introduced not only on the level of enterprises and sectors but also with regard to the city, oblast, and republic levels. It was felt that these ideas had been achieved much through experience.

[Answer] They have been set forth by life itself. Set forth, moreover, with increasing persistence. All the more so now, when revolutionary changes are being accomplished in the public and socioeconomic spheres, while new approaches, views, and evaluations have emerged. We also need to take a new look at the "territory"--a concept which, perhaps, is not very scientific but which is a correct one, encompassing our tasks and problems from a regional point of view. Nor need one immediately see the notorious localism in such a point of view. The existence of the problems of "territory" is objective, as is also the fact that the more intensively each of our regions develops, the more confident is the general forward movement.

[Question] The reciprocal relations between the "center" and the "territory", the coordination of their interests, and the presence of conflicts, the correlation of their rights and obligations--these problems have always existed. However, we would not like to get involved in long, drawn-out excursions into history. It is surely more useful to concentrate on today's problems and prospects.

[Answer] Such concepts as self-financing, self-support [samookupayemost], and complete cost accounting are becoming more and more firmly entrenched in our everyday language. But they are being used most frequently with regard to industrial enterprises and sectors. And what about "territory"? Could it be on cost accounting? That is to say, could it support itself, live, and develop on the money it earns? In the previous stages of our history such a posing of the question could have been premature. But today, with the level

of socioeconomic attainment which has been reached in the republics, krays, and oblasts, I think that we can and must speak about introducing the principles of cost accounting on the regional level as well.

The principles of social justice, if you like, also require this. Let's turn to the figures. In 1985 the state budget received revenues from Sverdlovsk Oblast amounting to about 5.9 billion rubles. And how much did the oblast receive for its expenditures? Approximately 2.8 billion. Thus, the excess of revenues over expenditures came to about 3.1 billion rubles. Let me immediately reply to any possible opponents. It is understandable that there are nationwide, high-priority interests and needs, that their satisfaction requires funds, and that indeed it would be a manifestation not only of localism but also of political nearsightedness for the "territory" to demand that everything we earn, so to speak, is ours. No, and again no! But, of course, this in no way means that cost-accounting principles are not applicable in the "territory's" accounts with the center.

It is precisely these principles, I am convinced, that constitute the foundations for resolving the age-old conflicts between the territorial and sectorial interests; it is precisely they which will help to put an end to the strange practice whereby a region does not earn the funds for its own development but rather "scraps" them up from the central organs. Territorial cost accounting will begin to function immediately in those cases where the local budget is formed in accordance with the established norms directly from the region's revenues.

This matter, understandably, is new and requires experimental verification. Our specialists, moreover, have tested out the conditions and possibilities for such an experiment on an oblast-wide scale.

In this connection, it is extremely important to work out optimal norms which, on the one hand, would not infringe upon the nationwide interests and, on the other hand, would open up the road to initiative in the localities. The specialists assume that, in forming the oblast's budget, norms should be established not on the remnants of the profits being handed over for the "territory's" disposition but on the deductions contributed to the state budget, having taken for the base, or, more precisely, for the start of the experiment the proportions which had taken shape. There is yet another necessary condition: the stability of the norms--the same for a period of at least five years! Then the "territory" will be directly motivated in more efficient work by the enterprises, inasmuch as, in the fixed payments to the state budget an increase in efficiency is immediately "echoed" by an increase in the funds remaining at the oblast's disposal.

But here we must certainly develop a mechanism for providing incentives. Nowadays quite a few industrial enterprises and collective farms have profits in the millions. But how should this money be spent on housing and social construction, as well as on retooling under the conditions of a strictly funded economy? Money earned turns out to be dead stock. But why not give to those departments and territories which know how to earn money the system most favorable for obtaining material resources? Such a system could be made into a unique kind of economic lever. I understand that the question is not a

simple one. Various options and interpretations are possible, but it must be solved. It is no secret, of course, that the reforms of recent decades have not worked out because they did not succeed in creating a mechanism operating in accordance with the following principle: he who works better, lives better.

[Question] The principle of self-financing is indeed capable of binding more closely together the interests of the "territory" and those of the enterprises situated on it, although, from the economic standpoint, a mass of discrepancies continue to take place.

[Answer] Certainly. Take, for example, the problem of the attitude of the enterprises toward the resources which a region has at its disposal. You know, of course, that they use land, water, utility, and, finally, labor resources. They use them. But is this sufficiently reflected in their outlays; is there really an effective responsibility for the use of resources? No, of course not. Well, alright, they did establish a payment for water--albeit a minimal one. And they immediately included it in the product cost, and they reduced the effectiveness of the payment to a minimum.

In short, it is necessary to establish a precise system of payments for the use of territorial resources. It must be constructed on the basis of norms. Payments for land resources ought to take into consideration the outlays on building up the territory, the land productivity in the given zone, etc. And for water it is necessary to pay taking into account its reproduction, the introduction of closed systems of water circulation, and outlays on safeguarding nature. Payment for labor resources must include outlays on medical services, education, housing, social-everyday, and community institutions. In the payment for production assets, we must take into consideration their age and structure, thereby reducing the excess jobs and accelerating the renewal of assets. The situation must be radically changed by placing the relations of the enterprises and the "territories" on an economic basis, which will also comprise the foundation of territorial cost accounting.

[Question] Such cost accounting also requires a new approach to administration. Nowadays the interests of a territory and those of sectors are frequently reminiscent of parallel lines. If they "intersect," it is only under administrative pressure. In the "region-sector" interconnection there is a predominance of tension rather than synchronicity. It is precisely restructuring which must oppose the interests of reducing and merging them. The question is--how is this to be done?

[Answer] Here is a typical example for you of reciprocal relations between oblast and sector. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy intended to introduce at the Sinarsk Pipe Plant the following capacities for producing steel pipes for the petroleum people: first stage--to 180,000 tons, second stage--to 135,000 tons. The Sverdlovsk Oblispolkom proposed to introduce the second stage not in the current year but later. Arguments? No labor resources, the social base is lagging behind, and, to a certain extent, there are not enough construction capacities. It would seem that these are serious problems. And they have not been taken "out of thin air"; we have a good

knowledge of the situation that has taken shape in the locality. But, no, the Ministry with Gosplan's support is insisting on its own way. Furthermore, it is planning to construct at that same plant a new compressor-pump pipe division, and this will add over a thousand workers. Is such an approach correct? Although we, by again proceeding from local conditions, think as follows: it would be more logical to place these capacities either at the Seversk Pipe Plant or in another oblast. A typical example of a lack of connection!

[Question] Yuriy Vladimirovich, you mentioned a factor which is important in our opinion--knowledge of the local conditions.

In former days the Ordzhonikidze Narkom [People's Committee] managed to take a train trip several times a year to visit all the heavy-industrial enterprises. They knew by first name and patronymic not only the directors but also the shop chiefs and even the foremen. Nowadays the minister even in an airplane once a year cannot fly around all "his" possessions. This, of course, is an over-simplification. But, of course, we must take into consideration the fact that nowadays the economic regions have been turned into gigantic, very complicated, multi-sectorial, complexes, and that they cannot be administered by the old-fashioned way, i.e., according to the principle of: there is more to be seen from the center. No, it is simply impossible to take into account all the "details" of economic life at a distance. Therefore, the following task has been posed: the central economic organs and the staffs of the sectors should develop a strategy of development. An excessively detailed "watch" over the enterprises is an anachronism. However, is there not really an excessively detailed "watch" over a "territory"? It is high time, therefore, that we discussed the question of creating territorial organs of economic administration.

[Question] Something like the Sovnarkhozy [Councils of the National Economy]?

[Answer] Well, with regard to that, it is not necessary to turn them into some kind of bugaboo of localism. From economists of the older generation, including my own father, I used to hear quite a few good things about the Sovnarkhozy, about how many useful things they accomplished, in particular, with regard to production cooperation and specialization. Of course, they had their shortcomings, distortions, and localism did make itself known within them. People say that during the period of the Sovnarkhozy the centralization of administration weakened, and sectors began to lose their features. Agreed. But didn't it turn out that, having avoided one extreme, we gradually fell into another? And, having restored the sectors, we began to lose the "territory"?

Even though life itself is going against this. Because, you know, there are sprouts of the territorial structures of economic administration. Take, for example, the organs of material and technical supply. And isn't the emergence in the cities of councils of directors symptomatic. Here is another fact testifying to the same tendency. An interesting experiment has been conceived in our country in Nizhniy Tagil. It was there that they created a city commission for industrial construction. The commission proposed to adopt a procedure according to which the inviolable condition for expanding and

modernizing enterprises is their partial participation in the development of the social infrastructure. Moreover, in the council of directors this was preceded by hot disputes. Most of all, they were concerned about the status of the city commission and they were asking the following question: what does it think it is, higher than the ministry and Gosplan? But the opposition here, it seems to me, is out of place and inappropriate. The commission's task is to examine the proposals by the enterprises concerning the expansion and renewal of production specifically under the "territorial" point of view.

Although, it should be noted, the trouble with such commissions lay in the limitation of their rights. Their decisions were solely recommendations and nothing more for higher-ranking organizations. But, you know, today is the time precisely for decisions and actions.

[Question] Nevertheless, how do you specifically see the organ that would administer the expansion of this region's national economy?

[Answer] There are various concepts and proposals in this regard. But first, let me express an idea of a general type. It seems to me that this problem is particularly timely for the economic regions of the Russian Federation--such as the Ural, Western Siberian, Eastern Siberian, and Soviet Far Eastern regions.

And now let's turn to some practical experience. Here in Sverdlovsk we have the apparatus of the Plenipotentiary USSR Gosplan for the Ural Economic Region. This organ is strictly recommendational and numbers only 30 persons. Do they really have the capacity to provide management for the economy of six large Ural oblasts? I think not. What about Oblplan? I don't think that it is able to handle large-scale industry either.

What should be done? We must give genuine rights to those sprouts of the territorial organs of economic administration which already do exist. Moreover, we must create territorial administrations patterned after the main administrations of the ministries. The activities of such sub-divisions, naturally, should be tied in with the activities of the Soviets of People's Deputies, but this topic deserves special discussion.

Here, by the way, there is something to think about. Territorially--is this the entire Ural region or an oblast? You know, the region has six oblasts, each of which is equal in size to any one of a number of European countries. If the creation of Uralgossnab, Uralgosbank, Uralrud, Uralmetall, as certain of our scientists propose, won't they be afflicted with the same troubles as the capital's ministries: departmentalism, a flood of papers, clumsiness of administration? We have a production association entitled "Sverdlesprom"--powerful in its material and human resources. Should it merge or be merged into the Perm, Chelyabinsk, or other "lesproms"? What would this provide? But perhaps we should proceed by another route. Located in this oblast, for example, are almost 20 enterprises and institutes of the electrical-equipment industry. Their association under a single rubric is dictated by life itself. And such experience does exist. At one time, upon the initiative of the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, a council of enterprise directors was created for enterprises belonging to this sector of the national

economy. In contrast to many councils, a personnel department was set up for maintaining ties with all the plants. A working department. Isn't this the kind of sprout of that unifying principle which we need nowadays? And it is in conformity with principle that the plants sensed its usefulness.

The proposal has been set forth to introduce a Plenipotentiary Institute of the USSR Council of Ministers on an Economic Region with the appropriate apparatus. It would engage in developing draft plans applicable to its own territory, administering inter-sectorial production facilities, developing a construction complex, a production and social infrastructure, coordinating the production of consumer goods, and solving problems of environmental protection. For purposes of maneuvering, such an organ must possess a definite stock of material and financial resources, which could be formed by means of deductions from the enterprises and organizations located in the region.

I'm not excluding the fact that other concepts may also exist. But it's not in vain that our interview is being published under the rubric "By Way of Posing a Question." And I don't doubt that this question is now a timely one.

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CSO: 1800/544

ESTONIAN BURO PUNISHES EDITOR FOR 'POLITICALLY UNSOUND' CARTOON

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 14 May 87 p 1

[At the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee buro meeting]

[Excerpts] At the 12th May session of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee buro meeting, members listened to information given by H. Veldi, first deputy chairman of the EsSSR Council of Ministers about the measures which he had applied for developing collective gardening, following the guidelines set by the party and government.

The buro of the Central Committee directed attention to the shortcomings in supplying gardening cooperatives and in coordinating their activities on the rayon and the whole republican levels.

The buro discussed the four months' results in the development of the Estonian SSR national economy. It was noted that the positive trends in economic development recorded in March, continued into April. Plans were fulfilled for the output of industrial production and realization, for capital building, retail trade turnover and domestic services. The procurement of animal husbandry products was also increased.

The buro of the Central Committee designated a punishment by the party to I. Rattus, member of the CPSU and editor of the SIRP JA VASAR newspaper, for publishing an ambiguous, politically unsound caricature in the 8 May issue of this year.

The buro charged organizations which are represented by periodical publications, with the task of a more exacting attitude towards newspapers, magazines, radio and television editors, regarding the exact political content to be adhered to in the materials published in the press or broadcast over the air.

[FBIS-- The caricature in question shows a piece of desolate countryside, with a pitiful-looking horse and a cart full of manure, and a big strong man spreading it out. The caption says something like, "What the hell, who cares?" The piece of dung thrown out of the cart is in the exact shape of Estonia.]

/8309
CSO: 1815/27

ESTONIAN CPCC BUREO DISCUSSES PHOSPHORITE USE

Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 30 Apr 87 p 1

[At the buro of the Estonian CPCC]

[Excerpts] The buro of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee discussed a series of questions dealing with better information being given to the population about the problems of starting to use the Rakvere phosphorite deposit.

It was stated that in recent times the population has begun an active discussion of questions which deal with starting to use the Rakvere phosphorite deposit. Growing public interest in these questions is witnessed by the letters (sent) to various republican departments and editorial boards. In these letters, in press columns, and in radio and television broadcasts the problems of an economical and rational use of the natural riches of North-eastern Estonia have been rightfully raised. They express a concern that the designed mining should not influence the natural conditions of this area. Widespread discussion of these questions by the public gives evidence of the development of democracy and openness and of growth in the population's social and civic vigor in our republic.

At the same time, in addition to the general healthy interest towards the problems of preservation of and also towards the effective and integrated exploitation of natural resources there are also in existence some tendentious statements of opinion which in several aspects distort the real situation, primarily because of their incompetence. These expressions of thought have occurred mainly because of the fact that people have not had complete and trustworthy information about the prospects of the use of phosphorite. Some departments and some institutes of the Academy of Sciences have up until recently seldom and inadequately informed the public about the plans for starting to use the deposit and about the ways to solve the problems that would arise from this.

The buro of the Central Committee charged the republic's Council of Ministers with (the task of) getting to know thoroughly all the problems which are connected with starting to use the Rakvere phosphorite beds and to involve as well union and republican departments and nature protection organizations. It has been emphasized that the phosphorite of the Rakvere mineral deposit must not be mined until all technical, technological, hydrological and social

problems which are connected with this are investigated from all aspects, and until all the necessary measures have been applied to guarantee the conservation of the environment and the effective and integrated use of the natural resources in this area.

The EsSSR Council of Ministers was given the task of informing the public of the republic regularly about the progress of the investigations and their results. It was recommended that well-known personages of culture, scientists, journalists and representatives of youth who have been actively raising these questions in the press, television and radio, should be invited to the meetings where phosphorite-related problems were discussed.

The buro of the Estonian CP Central Committee listened to the report of M. Anslan, deputy chairman of the EsSSR Council of Ministers, about his personal participation in the reorganization of the work of the republic's trade organizations and in seeing that the plan for the circulation of retail goods is fulfilled. It was noted that the reorganization of trading facilities and domestic services is still proceeding very slowly, especially in the trading of the agricultural products at the market. The import of fruit and vegetables from other areas of our country and the selling of fish is poorly organized. Within the systems of state and cooperative trading, the changeover to contractual employment, the setting up of catering cooperatives and the introduction of other new systems is gathering speed slowly.

The buro demanded that M. Anslan apply measures to search for additional possibilities and resources so as to increase the sales of goods and foodstuffs to the population, to reorganize more swiftly the trading facilities and domestic services, and to assist the management of the EsSSR Union of Consumers' Cooperatives in extending and tightening links with collective and state farms, individual auxilliary farms, gardening cooperatives and gardening unions.

The buro of the Central Committed noted that the Council of Ministers of the republic and the local Soviet organs have to consider it one of their most important tasks to satisfy the demands of the population, to improve the money circulation, and to control more efficiently the work of the enterprises and organizations which produce consumer goods and offer services to people.

/8309
CSO: 1815/27

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

ArSSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES FIRST-QUARTER RESULTS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 21 Apr 87 p 1

[Armenpress Report: "The Meeting of the ArSSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The ArSSR Council of Ministers conducted a meeting at which it discussed the first-quarter 1987 results in fulfilling the ArSSR plan for economic and social development and the state budget.

The workers of the republic, implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the CPSU January 1987 Plenum, and the 28th ArSSR Communist Party Congress, achieved the main goals of the first-quarter 1987 plan.

The quarterly plan for sales was fulfilled 101.5 percent, and that for industrial production 101.1 percent. Industrial production grew at a 6.8 percent annual rate, compared to 5.4 percent planned for 1987. Output surpassed the plan by 22 million rubles. Production plans were fulfilled and overfulfilled in an overwhelming majority of commodity and consumer good types. Productivity rose at a 4.3 percent rate compared to a 3.5 percent rate planned for 1987.

Agricultural workers started spring work in the fields. The plan for state purchases of meat and poultry, milk, and eggs was overfulfilled.

State capital investment into the economy rose 11.6 percent compared to the same period of 1986.

On the other hand, it was noted at the meeting that considerable shortcomings and difficulties exist in the retail sector, as well as at some construction enterprises and a number of ministries and departments. Some of the republic's enterprises, those reporting directly to union agencies, functioned below ability: 8.6 percent of such enterprises and concerns fell short of the sales plan, and 6.3 percent of the commodities production plan.

A number of industrial enterprises functioned unevenly, so that a significant portion of output was produced in the last ten days of March. Among them are the Armstanok Production Association, the Leninakan grinding-machinery plant, the Charentsavan instrument-making association, and others.

Some enterprises are still not fulfilling the plan to supply production, contrary to their responsibilities and contractual obligations.

The output of 28 of the republic's industrial enterprises was inspected by state acceptance representatives which found that not all of them had used the potential for sharp quality improvements of their output, especially in machine-tool manufacturing and in some light industry sectors.

The plan was not fulfilled in a number of construction sectors, especially in the amount of finished housing space.

In the first quarter of 1987, the ArSSR state budgetary receipts were 104 percent of the plan. The budget received 22.3 million rubles which were not disbursed.

The ArSSR Council of Ministers passed a decree directing the republic's ministries and departments, enterprises, and organizations reporting directly to union agencies, in accordance with the resolutions and goals advanced by the 27th CPSU Congress, the CPSU January 1987 Plenum, and the 28th ArSSR Communist Party Congress, to analyze carefully their first-quarter performance and to take steps to eliminate existing shortcomings and mistakes in order to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the October revolution in an appropriate spirit.

Special attention should be paid to the tasks of accelerating technological progress, preparing enterprises carefully to achieve full cost-accounting and self-financing, supplying output in accordance to signed contracts, and using material resources efficiently.

The State Agricultural Administration and the State Committee for the Forestry Industry, as well as other agencies and departments that share the responsibility for agriculture, together with rayon soviet ispolkoms, must make sure that winter cereal crops are properly cared for, that spring crops are planted in the shortest possible time period, that cattle feeding is efficiently and carefully organized, that young animals are strictly counted and best conditions for raising them are created, that a sharp increase in cattle yields is achieved, that provisions for cattle feeding are made, etc.

The ArSSR Ministry of Light Industry was directed to take steps to increase production of consumer goods and to improve their quality and conformity to demands of fashion and consumer tastes.

The managers of the enterprises at which state quality control commissions have been established were warned about the inacceptability of presenting poor quality output to the commissions. These were: Leninakan portable electric motor plant Director T. Mkhitryan, Yerevan electric motor plant Director R. Yekhshatyan, Yerevan imeni Dzerzhinskiy machine tool plant Director K. Ter-Akopyan, Oktemberyan machine tool plant Director A. Ivanyan, Yerevan milling machinery plant Director A. Sarkisyan, Charentsavan machine tool plant Director G. Yeritsyan, Kirovakan precision tool plant Director E. Grigoryan, and others.

The ArSSR Construction Ministry, the ArSSR Agricultural Construction Administration, the ArSSR Special Construction Projects Administration, and other

contractors, ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations which use construction services were obligated to develop in every instance a set of specific measures to eliminate existing delays in fulfilling the plan of completing new industrial capacities, housing and commercial structures.

ArSSR Council of Ministers Chairman F. T. Sarkisyan addressed the meeting.

12892/12859

CSO: 1830/472

PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

AZERBAIJAN CP BUREO EXAMINES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The goal-oriented comprehensive programs for developing the republic's economy during the 12th 5-Year Plan on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress--"Intensification-90" and "Material Content" ["Materialoyemkost"]--were discussed and approved at an extended meeting of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Buro.

Z.A. Samedzade, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee's economic department, presented the information. The republic's Minister of the Construction Materials Industry R.D. Sadykov; Director of the All-Union Scientific Research, Design, and Technology Institute for Petroleum Industry Machine Building [VNIIPTneftemash] G.G. Akhakov; the republic's Minister of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry A.A. Ayriyan; Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs [Gosstroy] K.M. Munshiyev; rector of the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute for the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry [AzINEFTEKHIM] imeni M. Azizbekov, I.A. Ibragimov; First Deputy Minister of Communications for the republic O.M. Guseynov; First Secretary of the Nizaminskiy Rayon Party Committee [Raykom] G.S. Fataliyev; First Deputy Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex [Gosagroprom] N.F. Guseynbekov; and Vice-President of the republic's Academy of Sciences N.A. Guliyev took part in the discussion.

K.M. Bagirov, Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, summed up the discussion's results.

It was noted at the meeting that programs "Intensification-90" and "Material Content," developed in accordance with 27th CPSU Congress and 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress decisions and the instructions drafted at the June 1985 conference in the CPSU Central Committee on the problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress, will further the raising to a qualitatively new level of party, soviet, and management agencies' work in ensuring the further dynamic development of the republic's economy. In them is prescribed a system of first-priority measures aimed at accelerating Azerbaijan's socio-economic development by extensive introducing of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, efficient utilizing of accumulated production potential, ensuring resource conservation, and improving organizational and investment policy.

Programs "Intensification-90" and "Material Content" are called upon, primarily, to ensure a high degree of dynamism in the republic's economy, to expedite the intensification process in all national economy areas substantially, to draw unutilized reserves into economic turnover more fully, and to reduce the national income's material content by 2.5 to 3 percent, metal content by 8.5 percent, and energy content by 15 percent. The production volume for products of higher quality category will be doubled, and the percentage of those persons engaged in manual and heavy physical labor will be reduced substantially.

The programs' tasks aim for rapid replaceability of the stock of equipment being operated, and on a qualitatively new basis at that. By 1990, 700 manipulators, 400 robot-technology systems, 1,600 machine tools with numerical program control, about 50 flexible automated production lines, 162 rotary and rotary-conveyer lines, etc., will be introduced at the republic's enterprises. The extensive introduction of the highly productive equipment and advanced technology will permit achieving a 1.5- to 2-fold increase in the production automation and mechanization level.

Particular attention was directed at the meeting to the point that the quotas set by the programs should be viewed as minimum ones, and, when developing the annual plans, additional reserves and means for output at higher limits should be sought for the key efficiency indices. It is essential to accelerate the enterprises' transition to a multishift work schedule as much as possible.

In view of the large-scale measures prescribed by the programs for the greatest possible intensification in the various sectors of the republic's industry, radical technical re-equipping of the oil and gas producing industry will have to be carried out on the basis of extensively introducing highly productive equipment, accelerating the fitting out and putting to use of the prospective fields in the deep-water part of the Caspian Sea and the republic's central and western regions, carrying out fundamentally new scientific, technological, and technical measures aimed at increasing the beds' yield, and improving the drilling, operating, and well-repairing processes.

Efficient utilization of petroleum, increasing the extent of its refining to a level of 67 to 70 percent and the second-use [vtorichnyye] processes' share to 47 percent, and improving the petroleum products' quality are defined as the main intensification aims for the petroleum refining and petrochemical complex.

The programs call for steady improvement in industry's structure. Machine building will receive priority development, along with the base sectors' intensification. Its share in industrial production's total volume will increase by 4 percent. In the process, the bulk of machine building's production increase will be ensured by the progressive sectors. The existing stock of technological equipment in the industry will be substantially replaced, and the automation and mechanization level of production and other processes will be raised. The work of the executive committees [ispolkoms] of local soviets and the party committees of associations and enterprises slow in resolving the

issue of increasing the shift-system coefficient of equipment was subjected to harsh criticism. The task of bringing the proportion of the most important kinds of products being put out, which conform to world technical standards, up to 90 to 95 percent of total production volume, and that of products being developed up to 100 percent during the present 5-year plan was presented to the machine builders.

One of the programs' most important aims, it was stressed at the meeting, is the greatest possible upgrading of the agro-industrial complex. Universal applying of scientifically sound crop- and livestock-farming systems and intensive technologies for cultivating agricultural crops, raising the level of livestock farming's comprehensive mechanization, and creating a solid feed base will permit increasing the gross production output for each 100 hectares of farm land and the return on investment, and noticeably decreasing unit production costs. Particular attention was devoted to the matter of further building up the material and technical base of the industry sectors processing agricultural raw material, and to carrying out the instructions of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum convened in March 1987. In the agro-industrial complex [agroprom] as a whole, it is necessary to carry out goal-oriented work to introduce scientific and technical achievements more actively. Managers at all levels must master goal-oriented program planning methods and ensure the obtaining of the best end results with minimum capital investments.

Specific work directions have been planned for increasing the effectiveness of capital investments, for the transport system's functioning, and for improving labor and production organization in these sectors. The industrialization and comprehensive mechanization of construction will have to be accelerated as much as possible, and the degree of prefabrication will have to be increased 1.5- and 2-fold, respectively, in industrial and housing construction--of large-panel execution in industrial construction. The population's and the national economy's demands for transportation services must be met more fully, for which purpose more efficient operation of the rolling stock is essential. The republic's communication personnel will have to increase the supplying of telephones to the urban and rural populations and the level of intercity telephone communication 1.5-fold.

Production capacities should be utilized more effectively, and technological equipment should be more rapidly replaced in the sectors producing goods for the people. It is necessary to increase the capital investments for reconstruction and production re-equipment in light industry 1.7-fold, and to bring the proportion of highly productive equipment in local industry's plants up to 44 percent. The material and technical base of trade, personal services, housing and public utilities, and the entire services area will be built up at accelerated rates.

It has been proposed that the republic's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply [Gossnab], State Planning Committee [Gosplan], ministries and departments, and associations and enterprises develop and implement a series of

organizational-technical and economic measures for unfailing fulfillment of the quotas established by the "Material Content" Program for the saving of all kinds of resources and for more completely utilizing production waste materials in economic turnover. Party committees, soviet and management agencies, and public organizations are required to enforce, in every possible way, a regimen of economy and careful and efficient consumption of raw materials, materials, fuel, and electric power, and to suppress firmly instances of the manifestation of mismanagement, wastefulness, and any kind of excesses in their use. The work of the ministries and departments slow in resolving resource-saving issues, insufficiently utilizing second-use resources, and polluting the environment was subjected to harsh criticism.

Attention was directed to the fact that the programs' realization requires substantial raising of the planning and management level in scientific and technical progress. In reorganizing all aspects of science's activity, excessive centralization should be eliminated, democratic principles and openness should be made more preponderant in the management of scientific work, and the responsibility of scientific collectives for the results of their work should be increased. It is important to achieve the greatest possible increase in the return from science's plant sector, and to develop and strengthen such new organizational forms as the intersectorial scientific and technical complexes.

It is necessary to concentrate the forces and resources of scientific research, design, and technological organizations on the most important problems of the republic's socio-economic development and unfailing fulfillment of the quotas for increasing scientific potential's effectiveness, raise the level of the planning and managing of scientific and technical progress as much as possible, and improve control over performance of the most important basic and applied work. It is important to improve the republic's scientific and technical information service in a radical way, and direct it into comprehensive informational support of the tasks prescribed by the programs.

The need for vigorous application of economic management methods based on self-support [samookupayemost], full cost accounting, and bringing about the financing of technical re-equipment and reconstruction at the expense of the enterprises' own sources and bank credits was pointed out.

The democratic principles and self-management of labor collectives should be strengthened as much as possible, and the advantages of the collective contract should be utilized as a progressive form of organizing and paying labor. Workers contributing to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and production intensification should be given incentives on a first-priority basis.

For the purpose of successful performance of the tasks in national production's intensification, appropriate assignments have been given for developing and implementing the additional measures to provide the republic's national economy sectors with specialist and worker personnel for the latest development trends in production, equipment, and technology. The personnel must be readied beforehand for the plants being constructed and reconstructed.

The editorial offices of the republic's newspapers and magazines, the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the other mass information media should initiate extensive work to explain the planned programs' nature and social and economic consequences. The favorable work experience of leading labor collectives, party committees, and management chiefs under the conditions of production's reorganization and technical reconstruction must be propagandized as much as possible. The Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade must ensure the output of posters, slogans, mass agitation leaflets, and other materials promoting its becoming every worker's business to be concerned about achieving the greatest labor productivity, improving product quality, and conserving material resources and worker time.

The progress in carrying out the programs will be reviewed regularly at meetings of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and the republic's Council of Ministers Presidium, and in the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan and the republic's Council for Promoting Scientific and Technical Progress.

Confidence was expressed at the meeting that party, soviet, management, labor-union, and Komsomol [Communist Youth League] organizations and the republic's labor collectives will do all that is necessary to carry out the "Intensification-90" and "Material Content" Programs, and will make a worthy contribution to fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress and 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress decisions and the 12th 5-Year Plan's quotas.

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PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

AzSSR WATER MINISTRY DISREGARDS CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word report issued by the AzSSR Peoples Control Committee bearing the title "When Discipline and Control Are Weak" which accuses the AzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of "not having drawn the necessary conclusions from the sharp criticism" directed at them at a plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. While the report details a number of cases of financial and personnel mismanagement, one of the most serious issues is the quantity of water actually supplied for the irrigation of crops, which amounts to "no more than 60-80 percent of that needed." The report notes that "last year approximately 5.8 billion cubic meters of water were lost due to evaporation and overheating." It adds that while crops in the USSR as a whole are watered four times, "it was 3.7 times in the republic, and in some places only two. In some places irrigation schedules are being violated, inadequate progressive measures are being applied, and a poor accounting of water consumption is being kept". It is also pointed out that only 6 percent of irrigated sectors are receiving water through pipelines; the rest receive it through open canals. Compounding the problem is the fact that 45 out of the 100 repair and maintenance facilities subordinate to the ministry have little or no equipment.

LOCAL SOVIETS ACCUSED OF WORKING IN 'OLD STYLE'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word editorial headlined "Soviets Under Conditions of Restructuring" highlighting successes and shortcomings in the work of local soviets of peoples deputies. The editorial claims that "unfortunately, leaders at a number of local soviets in our republic do not sufficiently understand the content of structuring and continue to work in the old style. As demonstrated at a recent meeting of the Presidium of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, their organizational activity is an inadequate response to the demands of the day and structuring is being introduced too slowly into the form and content of their work. Organizational pettiness and formalism are being permitted in the preparation and holding of meetings of a number of soviets of peoples deputies and their ispolkoms."

/12624

CSO: 1831/410

CRIMINAL TRIAL OF HIGH GEORGIAN PARTY OFFICIAL DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 February 1987 carries on page 3 M. Mikadze's 5,100-word article "Judgment," which summarizes the criminal trial and conviction of Soliko Evtikhievich Khabeishvili, ex-Secretary in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, on charges of extensive corruption going back many years. The final session was televised. This case, the author states, demonstrates forcefully the vital necessity of the on-going restructuring of Soviet society. Khabeishvili was sentenced to 15 years deprivation of freedom, the first 5 in prison and the rest in a labor colony, to be followed by 5 years during which he will be ineligible for any official post.

Most of the focus is on events during the 1980s, on Khabeishvili's extortion and bribe-taking, involvement in cover-ups and the protectionism extended to persons willingly or unwillingly under his jurisdiction or influence. His immediate victims (or proteges) included a number of raykom first secretaries, plant directors, and other party, governmental, and economic executives, but in fact the chain of extortion and corruption naturally came to entangle whole enterprises, departments, and communities. It was his one-time confederates and proteges who finally brought him down and testified against him in court. The author of the piece stresses more than once that the investigation of the case and the court proceedings themselves were conducted in scrupulous conformity with "socialist legality," the court even giving the defendant the benefit of the doubt by dropping several charges that could not be substantiated 100 percent.

A 300-word passage toward the end of the article sketches Khabeishvili's involvement with the late Georgian Procurator A[nzor] Barabadze [born 1938, appointed Procurator in 1978, "died suddenly" on 15 July 1985] from the year 1973, when Khabeishvili was Kutaisi Gorkom First Secretary and Barabadze was the procurator there. Khabeishvili's hold over Barabadze was such that the latter would regularly warn him whenever investigations potentially damaging to him were about to be launched.

Author Mikadze concludes by warning that types like Khabeishvili, who become party members not out of high ideals but just to amass wealth and power, are still with us.

On the same date, ZARYA VOSTOKA on page 4 carries Guram Imerlishvili's 3,200-word version of the trial, titled "The Mask and Face of a Double-Dealer." The account and the analysis are substantially the same as in the KOMUNISTI version. However, there is no mention at all of the late Procurator Barabadze.

6854

CSO: 1813/402

MASALIYEV, KISELEV SPEECHES AT DECEMBER KIRGHIZ CP CC PLENUM

Masaliyev on Republic Economics

Frunze KOMMUNIST KIRGIZSTANA in Russian No 2, Feb 87 (signed to press 29 Jan 87) pp 4-8

[Speech by A. M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee]

Comrades! The formulation of the question considered by a plenum of the Central Committee is a result of the demands of the time, and also of the role and place of our industry in the future development and intensification of the whole economy. And indeed problems have appeared in the work of this key sphere. On the other hand, we must know where the republic party organization is in restructuring work style and methods in light of decisions of the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th Party Congress.

The report of Comrade N. I. Semenov and speeches noted that we have acquired some experience in the new way of working. The economic experiment and work this year of 125 enterprises and associations under the new conditions also demonstrated our capabilities and potential for improving the qualitative indices of production and for activating the creative initiative of collectives. Also, our weak points, expenditures and omissions in the organizational, political and educational plan have been revealed.

The frank discussion and objective analysis of the state of affairs that took place at the plenum will undoubtedly make it possible to define the necessary measures for more effective fulfillment of the program resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Wide Dissemination of New Methods of Management and the Intensification of Their Effect on the Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress" and subsequent resolutions of the Central Committee and the government.

As you know, under the new conditions, enterprises are given extensive independence, and the tasks assigned them are for the long-term and only according to a general list of products. Standard economic norms are being introduced in place of the notorious planning "from that which has been reached." Evaluation of work is being implemented according to a principal indicator: according to product sales, taking delivery commitments into account, and not as it was previously--according to product output and sales.

The activity of economic factors and effectiveness of economic incentives are being increased. The effect of prices on the production of high-quality products is being intensified, and the role of profits is increasing significantly. All of this is aimed at the achievement of high end results in the work of each collective.

The task of party organizations is to see to it that accumulated experience and business-like beginnings pave the way more boldly for an acceleration of restructuring at all enterprises and in all of our activity. The first steps are indicative that many management problems for the present can be resolved with our own forces, on the existing material base, by bringing in small additional resources and means. But to achieve this requires purposeful creative work from the ordinary worker, technician and engineer all the way to the minister and the secretary of the Central Committee.

It should be acknowledged that the Council of Minister and Gosplan of the republic and the Central Committee and its sections did not devote themselves properly to the preparation for transition to the new management conditions.

In preparing for this plenum, we analyzed the minutes of the buros and plenums of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the party. Unfortunately, the results are distressing. For example, the Oshskiy Obkom (Comrades Kulmatov and Donchenko) and the oblast's raykoms and gorkoms held 192 meetings of the buro and the secretariat during 10 months of 1986 and only twice examined questions connected with the transition to the new management conditions.

The party committee of the Narynskiy Oblast (Comrades Muratalin and Tarakanov) did not consider them at all, and the Frunze Gorkom and raykoms of the city party considered them nine times. The situation was no better in the Issyk-Kulskiy and Talasskiy oblasts, rayons and cities of republic subordination. Indeed, even the Central Committee did not give this question appropriate attention.

We must not tolerate this kind of attitude.

The principal position of the party on differentiating the functions of the party and management organs does not denote being aloof from such important problems of the economy, even more so when a matter concerns the fulfillment of decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government.

We say frankly, it is precisely because of a lack of party attention at many enterprises that preparation for the transition to the new methods of work are being conducted nominally and without thorough analysis and effort. Questions of improving planning and the inculcation in production of profit and loss accounting, the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience continue to be resolved poorly.

The economic and planning services do not always creatively and competently approach the implementation of directive documents; they mechanically rewrite provisions from them without taking into account the specifics of production, and they do not provide executives with calculated standards and approved indices.

Such are the facts that comrades encountered in the "Kirgiztorgmash" [Kirgiz Machine Trade] and "Tokmakstroymaterialy" [Tokmak Building Materials production associations. And the Rybachinskiy grain combine did not have even the ministry's instructional materials. The primary specialists here, not to mention the workers, do not even know the abc's of new management.

In essence, the Minkhleboproduktov [Ministry of Grain Products] (Comrade Abdralmanov) and the Rybachinskiy Gorkom of the party (Comrade Ibraimov) neglected this work. The situation at the enterprise is extremely tense. The plan for the output of products to be marketed is in danger of disruption, and tasks regarding labor productivity, profits, yield on capital investment and commodity cost calculations are not being accomplished.

Questioning of workers of a number of enterprises, in particular of the Agricultural Machine Plant imeni M. V. Frunze, which is already working under the new conditions, revealed that the significance and essence of the progressive forms of management being introduced are not being presented clearly. These are serious shortcomings of party organizations and economic managers.

One of the important factors in the effective work of production collectives is the strict adherence to standards for stocks of commodity and material values and ready products. We will take as an example the Instrument Making Plant imeni 50th Anniversary of the Kirgiz SSR. The plant is achieving high rates of increase in production; it is successfully mastering new equipment, and it numbers among the progressive plants. But even here, as a check revealed, there are more than a few deficiencies and qualifications.

Stocks of commodity and material values exceed the standards almost by 17 percent, incompletely produced by 40 percent, and ready products by 1.3 times. Nonproductive expenditures also have more than doubled. And, naturally, all of this has had an effect on the decrease in allocations to the fund for social and cultural measures and housing construction.

Another collective that is working stably--the Kirgiz mining and metallurgy combine--is in a similar situation. The following inference can be made: even greater work efforts are required in preparing for and making the transition to new conditions of management in average and weak enterprises.

It should be remembered that above-normal stocks of commodity and material values now impact tangibly on the interests of collectives. Just in the ministries and the departments under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers of the republic, they accumulated in the sum of 182 million rubles by 1 October 1986. Because of this mismanagement, according to the new situation, it is proposed that more than 5 million rubles be transferred to the state budget. Such luxury is no longer permissible.

Here is another example. In the "Kirgistorgmash" [Kirgiz machine trade] production association, extensive measures were established for the transition to the new conditions and the increase in the technical level of production, but practically all of them remained on paper, inasmuch as their development was approached nominally and irresponsibly. The economic and financial

services here are practically paralyzed: there is no chief accountant and chiefs of the finance, labor and pay sections. For a long time there was no chief economist. The question arises: how do the party organization of the association and the Sokulukskiy Raykom of the party manage this large collective? It is appropriate here also to say that the USSR Minlegpishchemash [Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances] has not given this association practical assistance in preparation for work in the new way.

Gosplan, Minfin [Ministry of Finance], Gosstandart [State Committee for Standards], Gossnab and Goskomtrudu [State Committee for Labor] of the republic and other interested departments should create a temporary working group from among competent specialists who could give enterprises the necessary assistance in the effective introduction of new management methods. Sections of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers must study and, if expedient, decide this question.

We should adopt the experience of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, on whose initiative management workers of the city are studying and are increasing their qualifications for work under the new conditions, not only at conferences and seminars, but they are also serving an apprenticeship at enterprises where this matter has been given the proper level of attention. We also have such opportunities, and all we have to do is work in that direction.

Comrades, as you know, many enterprises are increasing the volume of production, improving the quality of articles, reducing costs and, owing to this, they are increasing the profitability of production.

But in this respect, I have to say frankly that everything here is not all right. Thus, 29 percent of industrial enterprises did not fulfill the plan for profits in 1985, and this portion is not decreasing this year. An especially poor situation is developing in the Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] where more than half of the enterprises are in this category; in Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], more than a third, and in the Minstroymaterialov [Ministry of Construction Materials Industry], one out of five. All told, there was a shortfall of 16.8 million rubles in planned profits for 10 months of this year in the ministries and departments under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers of the republic.

We do not understand how the managers of these ministries and departments expect to convert their enterprises to a self-sustaining and self-financing status? Because as early as 1988, all of industry must work under conditions in which one hundred percent fulfillment of the profit plan will become the determining indicator of the activity of enterprises. All of this places a great responsibility on the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, Gosplan, Minfin, party and soviet organs and their management personnel.

Today we have a right to make serious claims on deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Comrades Khodos, Ponomarev, Begaliyev and section supervisors of the Central Committee Comrades Perfilev, Rysmendiyev, Plakhikh and Akkaziyev for still low economic indices of work of the branches they guide.

The work of Gossnab (Comrade Dadabayev) has to be improved substantially. There is still a lot of disorder in the storage and release of materials at its bases.

It is impossible not to also mention such resources as the rational utilization of fixed capital and productive capacity. In the last 5-year plan, the fixed productive capital in industry increased noticeably, but the yield on capital investments decreased. In the meat and milk industry, fixed capital increased by 140 percent, but the yield on capital investments was only 91 percent. In machine building and metal processing enterprises, capital increased by 134 percent, but the yield on capital decreased from 1 ruble 58 kopecks to 1 ruble 48 kopecks. The main reasons for this were the unsatisfactory utilization of equipment and the low coefficient of the shift system. By 1 October 1986, more than 51 million rubles accumulated in unestablished and idle equipment, including imported equipment for 5.8 million rubles.

Much has been said about the significance of increasing the quality and reliability of articles. I just want to emphasize that work for storage is a crime; everything should be done to improve product quality. We literally have to fight for quality and the elimination of defective goods. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev constantly reminds us of this.

State acceptance agencies will be established at 10 republic enterprises starting in January of next year. Party committees must carefully approach the selection of personnel for this important sector. Perhaps thought should be given to raising the authority of the managers of these agencies by placing them in the system [nomenklatura] of gorkoms and raykoms of the party. It would be proper for all enterprises to prepare themselves for state acceptances.

The restructuring of the economic mechanism that is occurring widens the scope of labor competition of the working population, and it stimulates the development of the self-dependence and responsibility of collectives. The expansion of the rights of enterprises and the introduction of profit and loss accounting take on real substance only if the aggressiveness of the workers increases. And this in turn raises the mobilizing role of socialist competition. However, the system of competition that has been established in many enterprises, as previously, is oriented on volume indices. It absolutely does not respond to the new form of management.

The Kirgizsovprof [Kirgiz Trade Union Council] and local trade union agencies must radically change their attitude toward the organization of socialist competition and operationally take into account the new situations and forms of work of the branches of the national economy.

Comrades! The first year of the 5-year plan is coming to an end. It was for us, as it was for all Soviet people, a year of implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The workers of Kirgizstan worked aggressively, and positive achievements were noted in industry and in other branches of the

economy; there was an increase in sales to the state of products of livestock farming and field crop cultivation, and fulfillment is expected of plans for the introduction of everyday social and cultural projects.

But even more intensive work lies ahead in the coming year, in response to the address of the CPSU Central Committee to the Soviet people to greet the 70th anniversary of Great October in a proper manner.

The question being discussed at the plenum of the Central Committee touches all sides of our life, and it requires further improvement in the style and methods of work of all cadres and new approaches to these important matters. The first and second secretaries of party committees and managers of Soviet agencies must know the principles and the requirements of the new methods of management, and to do this, they have to study and teach others.

We are relying on scientists and economists for a more weighty contribution. It has to be asserted that scientists of the Academy of Sciences and other research establishments and VUZ's have not reached any principal conclusions and did not restructure their work as a result of the criticism that resounded at the 18th Kirgiz Communist Party Congress.

We have to increase the responsibility of all managerial cadres for the assigned task and strengthen the weak production sectors with qualified specialists who understand economics well and who are able to work with people.

The mass media means are called on to provide more concrete assistance in the restructuring. They must scrutinize more carefully the processes that are taking place under the new conditions, disseminate progressive experience and fight with inertia and bureaucratic red tape.

Today we are discussing the transition to new management conditions in industry. Practically a majority of the branches of the national economy in the republic changes next year to the new order of work. Much remains to be done in the agricultural industrial system. And everyone must be ready for this. "We," Comrade M. S. Gorbachev indicated, "must study on the move, resolving new tasks. And not to fear moving ahead boldly, taking risks and assuming responsibilities. We will perform the restructuring, as the saying goes, on the march, in the course of aggressive resolution of of economic and social tasks."

Permit me to express the confidence that the staff of the Central Committee, party organizations and all of our cadres will draw conclusions from the talks held at the plenum and will succeed in improving the party management of the economy.

Kiselev Notes Problems, Cadre Changes

Frunze KOMMUNIST KIRGIZSTANA in Russian No 2, Feb 87 (signed to press 29 Jan 87) pp 9-14

[Report by G. N. Kiselev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee: "On the Course of the Fulfillment of the Critical Remarks and Proposals Expressed at the 18th Congress and Plenum of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee"; passages in capital letters appear in boldface in original text]

[Text] Comrades! Information was given at the 2d Plenum of the Central Committee in March on the work to implement the critical remarks and proposals advanced by delegates of the 18th Kirgiz Communist Party Congress. Afterwards this work was continued, taking into account the remarks and proposals of the participants of the 2d Plenum of the Central Committee.

In accordance with approved measures, there are presently 190 remarks and proposals that are in a state of being implemented or that have already been implemented, which constitutes more than 90 percent of those to be put into effect this year.

About 30 questions, raised by congress delegates and members of the central committee, were discussed at meetings of the Buro and the secretariat.

A MAJORITY OF THE REMARKS AND PROPOSALS RELATE TO THE RESOLUTION OF TASKS TO ACCELERATE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC. A substantial portion of them is put into effect in the 5-year and annual plans for 1987 for the social and economic development of the republic, and also for the oblasts, cities, rayons and branches.

The speakers gave serious attention to increasing the effectiveness of the economy on the basis of acceleration of scientific and technical progress and a comprehensive approach to problem resolution. In keeping with this, comprehensive programs have been approved and put into effect--"Intensification-90," "Quality," "Utilization of Secondary Resources," "Economy of Material and Fuel Energy Resources" and a number of others. Now the matter concerns the level of organization for their implementation and daily control over this work.

Questions concerning the development of the power-generating fuel system occupied an important place at the congress and the 2d Plenum of the Central Committee. Carrying out the instructions of the delegates, hydraulic engineers completed the second unit of the Tash-Kumirskiy GES ahead of schedule and committed themselves to turning the station over in 1987. Work on the Kambaratinskiy and Shamaldy-Sayskiy GES has been expanded. Restoration has begun on GES's temporarily closed down on small rivers. By a decision of the USSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification] six such stations are planned to be restored, of which the Kalinin station is already restored, and the remainder will be put into service in the thirteenth 5-year plan; and in the years 1989-1990, eight hydroelectric units will be provided for the

reconstruction of the Lebedinovsk GES and the construction of the Orto-Tokoy and Kirovsk GES's. Experiments have been conducted of a test micro-GES, and their series output will start next year.

Work is also being intensified to economize on electrical energy. In 11 months, 86.3 million-kilowatt hours were saved, and the annual task was overfulfilled.

Problems of the future development of mining towns and an increase in coal mining were raised in the speeches of coal industry workers A. K. Abdukadyrov and Yu. I. Kozlov. Measures that were adopted made it possible to ensure the fulfillment of plans this year by all coal mining enterprises. They mined about 200 thousand tons of fuel over and above the plan. The Minelektrotekhprom [Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry] is reviewing our proposals on the social development of mining towns and also increased coal extraction in the republic with regard to the development of the Kara-Kechinskiy, Agulakskiy and other fields.

The Council of Ministers, with the participation of the industrial section of the Central Committee, was able to resolve in the USSR Minelektrotekhprom the question of reconstruction of the Mayli-Say plants: the electric lamp plant and "Kirgizizolit." More than 14 million rubles have been allocated for this purpose in the twelfth 5-year plan. As a result of the adopted measures, construction of the Sary-Dzhazskiy ore mining and processing combine has been accelerated. The plan for assimilating capital investments here was fulfilled as early as the beginning of November. At the same time, the Minstroy of the republic and the directorates of the Tash-Kumyr semiconductor materials plant stopped the supply of power to the plant in the fourth quarter. The Osh Obkom and the Tash-Kumyr gorkom of the party did not provide effective control over building in this project.

Serious criticism was leveled against the Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Water Management] of the republic and Glavkirgizvodstroy [Main Kirgiz Water Construction]. The Buro of the Central Committee examined the question of shortcomings in the work of the officials of these departments, and it pointed out to the managers the necessity for decisive reorganization of work. In this regard, the republic has developed a comprehensive program for land reclamation under the twelfth 5-year plan.

The Council of Ministers, Gosagroprom [State Agroindustrial Committee] and Gosplan is unjustifiably delaying a decision on the question of compensation for lands flooded by the Toktogul reservoir, about which maize grower Zh. Kadyraliev spoke at the congress.

Gosagroprom is slowly eliminating serious deficiencies in selective breeding work, the introduction of advanced experiments and brigade profit and loss accounting, which was pointed out by dairymaids N. N. Parkalova and V. P. Suzkova, along with others. Actually, more than 80 percent of the production subunits of Gosagroprom are earmarked for conversion to internal profit and loss accounting; however, it is nominally introduced in many of them. Planning standards are being slowly adopted on many of the farms of the republic. Today we are compelled again to assert that the central

machinery of Gosagroprom, headed by Central Committee Buro member P. M. Khodos, and its organs in places are not reorganizing energetically enough in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 18th Kirgiz Communist Party Congress.

QUESTIONS OF ACCELERATION OF A RESOLUTION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS WERE PUT SHARPLY TO THE DELEGATES OF THE CONGRESS AND PARTICIPANTS OF THE SECOND PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. There are definite positive achievements in this direction. Capital investments for the development of a material base in the social sphere have been increased substantially. The Oshskaya Oblast, for example, has been allocated more than 20 million rubles for the construction of health service facilities, as compared with 11.6 million rubles in the eleventh 5-year plan. Improvements have been made in the social living conditions of workers of the Frunze boot and shoe association. A 90-apartment home is being readied for them this year; 100 places are earmarked in residence halls and children's preschool establishments, and construction will be started next year on a dwelling house and a kindergarten for 280 places. The plan of construction in the 5-year plan includes practically all of the social and cultural life projects about which weaver L. V. Bogacheva of the Osh cotton association spoke at the congress.

The introduction of social projects of all categories is expected this year throughout the republic as a whole. However, this is being accomplished with great difficulties. This can be explained to a significant degree by the fact that many managers up until now have not realized the growing role of social factors in public life in general and in the development of the economy in particular. An especially tense situation has developed now with the introduction of living and social and cultural facilities in Frunze, the Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast and in the Moscow and Sokulukskiy rayons.

One of the central questions in the summary report and speeches at the 2d Plenum of the Central Committee was the question of the necessity to increase the per capita consumption of meat, milk and other agricultural products. It was raised, in particular, by senior shepherd Z. Veyshekeyev and Sovkhoz director N. G. Poroshchay. In this connection, major measures have been outlined for increasing the production of foodstuffs and expanding capabilities for the storage, processing and sale of agricultural products. Some positive results have already been attained this year. For an 11-month period this year, compared with the same period last year, there was a per capita increase in the production of meat by 6.3 kg, milk by 8.7 kg, eggs by 8.4 units, vegetables by 11.5 kg and fruit and berries by 14.6 kg. This year 22 percent more of potatoes, 2.4 times as many vegetables and 3.5 times as much fruit have been put in storage compared with last year. The most serious attention has to be given to their qualitative preservation, timely processing and uninterrupted trade in them, so that changes for the better in this matter can be felt by the ordinary worker.

The service sphere is undergoing greater development. The Council of Ministers has approved a program for developing public and domestic services in the thirteenth 5-year plan. It takes into account, in particular, the

remarks of delegate to the congress K. Sh. Chapyshevoy. It is planned to increase the volume of everyday services to be put into effect by almost one and a half times.

Measures are being taken to improve the retail trade services of the population. The plan for retail commodity turnover (not counting sales of alcoholic beverages) has been overfulfilled for the 11-month period. The amount of unmarketable and old stock has been reduced by one-third.

Together with this, as previously, the plan does not provide for commodity resources, trade culture is not growing, and the protection of socialist property is not improving. According to data of the trade inspectorate, cases of false measurements, overcharging and defrauding consumers have been established in every third store and in every second food catering establishment of those checked. Members of the Central Committee Comrades A. N. Zheleznov and T. B. Chilebayev must more energetically and responsibly bring order to this service sector which is very important to the workers, relying more on public organizations and worker control.

Comrades! In conjunction with THE NUMEROUS CRITICAL REMARKS REGARDING THE VIOLATION OF LENINIST PRINCIPLES IN THE WORK WITH CADRES, THE BUREO OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE SECRETARIAT, OBKOMS, GORKOMS AND RAYKOMS OF THE PARTY HAVE BEGUN TO PAY MORE ATTENTION TO THIS MOST IMPORTANT SECTOR OF PARTY WORK.

A group of our comrades, headed by the secretary of the Central Committee, went to Stavropolskiy Kray to study the work experiment with cadres and reserves, which is presently being introduced into party organizations. Everywhere that the cadre reserve was looked over, it got considerably younger and has become more effective. Reserve schools are working under party committees, and work apprenticeship is being practiced. Many of those who had undergone an apprenticeship in the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee have been promoted in its system to more independent work. The Buro of the Central Committee heard the report on the work of the Frunze gorkom of the party on the training of a reserve of managerial cadres. Strengthening has been continued in the important sectors of prospective workers who have undergone, as a rule, the school of industrial tempering and who possess the necessary political, business and moral qualities.

In cadre policy, the Buro and secretariat of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee are guided by the provisions of the political report of the 27th CPSU Congress of the party that "it is time to stop practicing misplaced tact where exactingness and honesty and party conscience should be displayed." In the period of the report, the following first secretaries were discharged for serious shortcomings in work and for various kinds of violations and abuses: V. Talipov, Uzgenskiy Raykom of the party; T. Zhirgalbekov, Chuyskiy Raykom; A. Kozubekov, Kara-Kulskiy Gorkom; A. Tadzhibayev, chairman of the Oshskiy Oblispolkom; D. Maksutbayev, Kantskiy Rayispolkom, and I. Aydaraliyev, Dzhumgalskiy Rayispolkom.

For organizing wild drinking parties and immoral conduct, the following have been expelled from the party and dismissed from work: K. Kasimbekov, chairman

of the Talasskiy Rayispolkom; M. Kadyraliyev, section supervisor of the Talasskiy Obkom of the party, and K. Bazarbayev, deputy chief of the main directorate of Gosagroprom of the republic. B. Doolbekov, secretary of the Talasskiy Obkom of the party, was reprimanded for attempting to free them from responsibility.

In conformity with the remarks and proposals of the delegates of the 18th Congress and participants in the 2d Plenum, the Buro of the Central Committee set up a committee on verification of letters and critical statements of communists about the serious shortcomings and errors in work and abuses of official positions by T. U. Usubaliyev, V. A. Makarenko and A. K. Karypkulov, former secretaries of the Central Committee. The committee completed its check in September of this year, and the Buro of the Central Committee examined the findings and instructed appropriate primary organizations and the Pervomayskiy Raykom of the party to examine the findings. The buro of the party raykom, taking account of the decisions made by the primary organizations, expelled T. U. Usubaliyev, V. A. Makarenko and A. K. Karypkulov from the ranks of the CPSU.

Adhering to the lines of the 27th Party Congress, the 18th Congress and the 2d Plenum of the Kirgis Communist Party Central Committee, the Buro of the Central Committee is focusing its attention on the course of restructuring the work of party, soviet and economic agencies and social organizations. Reports were heard on these questions from the Kirgizsovprof and the Sokulukskiy Raykom of the party and a number of managers of ministries and departments.

THE 18TH CONGRESS AND THE 2D PLENUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE NOTED SUBSTANTIAL SHORTCOMINGS IN POLITICAL EDUCATION WORK AND IN THE ACTIVITIES OF IDEOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Mass media and propaganda means have become somewhat more active lately. Publications of party newspapers and television and radio broadcasts have become more severe, and their tendency to criticize has been intensified. According to materials of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, the Buro of the Central Committee adopted special resolutions three times.

A certain amount of work has been accomplished in strengthening the material and technical base of ideological institutions. As a result of adopted measures, the productive capabilities of newspaper publishing complexes have have been brought in, and the construction of organizational study complexes has been accelerated.

At the same time, the restructuring of ideological work in the spirit of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 18th Kirgiz Communist Party Congress is still being implemented unsatisfactorily. As before, it suffers from a detachment from life and from the restructuring and acceleration of tasks decided upon by the party and the people. The republic has sustained great material and moral losses because of absenteeism, injuries, fires and motor vehicle accidents. The struggle with the spread of Islam, which on the whole is atheistic work, is being underrated, and is not being conducted with appropriate aggressiveness. The fight against drunkenness in many cities and villages comes down basically to limits on the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Sections of the Central Committee, first and foremost the propaganda and agitation section, and personally Comrade Zh. Saadanbekov, should derive more serious inferences from the statements of the 18th Congress of the party and achieve a real increase, and not only in words, in the effectiveness of political education work.

As a consequence of the serious deficiencies in the international and moral education of youth, there are in its midst apolitical manifestations of a nationalistic character and also various kinds of violations of law. The Bureau of the Central Committee assessed these manifestations politically, and it called to account a number of managers of party, economic and law enforcement agencies that permitted serious shortcomings in their work, and it outlined specific measures to correct the situation.

The problem of preventive inspections and the eradication of transgressions of the law remains severe. A radical improvement in this matter has not occurred. It is time for Minister of Internal Affairs D. A. Akhmatov and Public Prosecutor of the Republic P. N. Dryzhak, as members of the Central Committee, to respond to the just criticism of delegates and, finally, to draw serious inferences from the just criticism of the delegates of the congress and participants of the 2d Plenum. Your task and party obligation is to mobilize all efforts so that the end result of the activity of all officials of law enforcement agencies becomes the eradication of crime. We say frankly that you, comrades, have not been handling this matter very well up until now.

Comrades! IN ANALYZING THE PROGRESS OF THE FULFILLMENT OF THE CRITICAL REMARKS AND PROPOSALS, IT IS NECESSARY TO NOTE THAT MANY MANAGERS HAVE NOT APPROACHED THEIR IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBLY ENOUGH, that they have limited the development of measures for their fulfillment, and that they organize and control this work poorly. Officials of the office of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Kirgizzovprof, Gosplan, Gosagroprom, Gossnab and the Academy of Sciences did not get involved in it with sufficient aggressiveness.

It is precisely this that prompted the Bureau of the Central Committee in June 1986 to examine the question concerning the unsatisfactory execution of the critical remarks and proposals of the delegates of the 18th Congress. The Bureau severely pointed this out to the chief of Glavkirkizvodstroy, A. Kozhomkulov; the minister of land reclamation and water management, K. M. Batyrkanov, and the minister of motor transport and highways, K. A. Orozaliyev. The attention of the supervisors of sections of the Central Committee was directed to the weak control over the implementation of the remarks and proposals, and also to the necessity for increasing the personal responsibility of managers for the timely and total resolution of questions that were raised.

Unfortunately, this matter has not been put in order to this day. For example, the instructions given to the first secretary of the Frunze Gorkom of the party, U. K. Chinaliyev, and the supervisor of the industrial section of the Central Committee, B. V. Perfilev, to study and submit for review to the Central Committee the question on the work of the Agricultural Machinery Plant imeni Frunze and the "Kormmash" design and technological institute for the development and output of modern fodder harvesting equipment have not been implemented. As you see, comrades, there are complaints in this work even

against members of the Buro of the Central Committee. Apparently, we all have to shape up and intensify the personal demand for implementing party decisions and instructions of the Central Committee.

The primary party organizations of the ministries and of the departments have not yet taken their appropriate places in the work with the critical remarks and proposals. Judge for yourselves: the party organization can hardly influence the work of the apparatus substantially, when in the period of the report those doing the checking could find the minutes of only four party meetings, when the minutes of discussions of materials of the 27th Congress were completely lost, and when the measures for implementation of its decisions were not developed.

Political and economic training in the collective is not organized, and criticism and self-criticism are kept down. It is high time that responsibility for this be put on the secretary, A. P. Chekalin, who does not even hold buro meetings. But the Sverdlovsk Raykom did not check the work of this organization once in three years, and it did not give any assistance. And it is not helped by Central Committee member D. Dzhaychibayev who is on the party buro staff for this very purpose.

Past reports and elections have shown that many party organizations of the apparatuses of ministries and departments have not rid themselves of complacency and unscrupulousness, and that a spirit of mutual exactingness is lacking. This is characteristic, for example, of the organizations of Minmestprom, Mintorg [Ministry of Trade] Minzhilkomkhoz [Ministry of Accommodations and Housing] of the republic. As a result, restructuring here is moving sluggishly, the style of the apparatus is hardly changing, and the necessary acceleration is not ensured. The workers of the apparatus of the Central Committee and its secretary are called on to help these organizations to act in the spirit of the times.

All of us, comrades, have to augment the work to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the republic party organization and the instructions given the delegates. We see the necessity in the Buro and the secretariat of the Central Committee to intensify the demands on ourselves and on others for absolute execution of party decisions.

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PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

TAJIK CP BURO NOTES FIRST-QUARTER PLAN SHORTFALLS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 17 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] In a meeting held on 15 April, the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed results of the Tajik SSR national economy sectors' work during the first quarter of 1987. It was noted that some of the republic's ministries and departments and local party, soviet, and management agencies have not taken the proper steps, since the year's first days, to fulfill this year's first-quarter plans. A noticeable advance in acceleration of the republic's socio-economic development did not occur. The plan of deliveries for the quarter was only 96.8 percent fulfilled. Their contractual obligations were not met by 26 percent of the enterprises, and the greatest breaches of obligation were committed by enterprises of the Ministries of Light and Local Industry and Grain Products [Khleboprodukty] and the State Agro-Industrial Commission's [Gosagroprom's] fruit and vegetable sectors. The plan for output of the most important kinds of industrial products was just 67 percent fulfilled, and the quota for consumer-goods production was thwarted. The output volume of improved-quality and especially modish products decreased to half as much as in the corresponding period last year. Every fourth enterprise failed to fulfill the plan for increasing labor productivity, and 28 percent of the enterprises permitted rises in the production costs of products. As before, the planned quota for developing science and technology was unfulfilled. Despite overfulfillment of the quota for purchases of livestock-farming products in the republic as a whole, over 17 percent of Leninabad Oblast's farms did not ensure the plan's fulfillment in the sale of meat and milk, and Kulyab Oblast--in the sale of milk. The number of head of cows and their productivity decreased. The farms of Komsomolabadskiy and Fayzabadskiy Rayons reduced their meat production, and those of Leninskiy and Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayons their milk production. A serious lag was tolerated in the sowing of spring crops, especially cotton, and there are deficiencies in machinery preparation and operation.

The republic's construction complex is functioning extremely unsatisfactorily. Despite the insignificant relative size of the quarter's quota, the plan for introducing fixed capital and acquiring capital investments was only 81 percent fulfilled. The Tajik Agro-Industrial Construction Association [Tadzhikagropromstroy], the Ministry of Construction, and the Ministry of

Highways [Minavtodor] have especially low indices in the quarter's results. The number of contract construction organizations not carrying out their work programs with their own forces almost doubled in comparison with last year. Facilities for social and cultural purposes are being constructed and put into use unsatisfactorily, especially in the country.

As a result of the relaxation of control on the part of the Ministry of Trade and Consumer Services, the TaSSR Union of Consumers' Societies [Tadzhikpotrebsoyuz], and local party and soviet agencies, fulfillment of the plan for retail-goods turnover and services was thwarted, and there are deficiencies in the operation of supply, municipal-services, and transportation organizations and other service areas.

These deficiencies are the result, first of all, of reducing the responsibility of personnel for fulfilling planned quotas and serious oversights in organizational and management work. The managers of a number of the republic's ministries and departments, TsK [Central Committee] departments, and local party, soviet and management agencies have displayed complacency, taken a wait-and-see position, and relaxed their control over production's end results. Opportunities to apply the new management incentives and economic control methods are being unsatisfactorily utilized; and the improper practice of setting relaxed planning quotas for the year's first months is continuing, which interferes with the orderly utilization of reserves for increasing production efficiency.

The Central Committee Buro found the failure to fulfill the 1987 first-quarter plan by a number of enterprises, organizations, and national economy sectors unjustified, and denounced it. The attention of the managers of republic ministries and departments, Comrades Sh.K. Kalandarov, A.B. Baymatov, V.M. Orlov, O.K. Kataev, S.T. Turayev, R.G. Gafurov, and A.G. Gazibekov has been directed to the need for radical improvement in the state of affairs, and to providing the conditions for steady development of the economy and unfailing fulfillment of the 1987 plan and the obligations for a worthy greeting to the October Revolution's 70th anniversary.

In discussing the results of a check by the USSR Committee of People's Control on the progress in constructing and utilizing storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables, and fruits in the Tajik SSR, the Central Committee Buro noted that, as a result of lack of control and the absence of proper attention on the part of the republic's State Agro-Industrial Commission (Comrade A.N. Maksumov) and the TaSSR Union of Consumers' Societies (Comrade A.G. Gazibekov), storage facilities for fruit and vegetable produce are being poorly constructed in the organizations subordinate to them in many rayons, and existing capacities are being unsatisfactorily utilized, which has led to large losses of fruits, vegetables, and potatoes and caused substantial economic harm. The Buro has directed the attention of the State Agro-Industrial Commission collegium and the TaSSR Union of Consumers' Societies management to the intolerability of the situation that has developed in the preservation and utilization of fruit and vegetable produce, and has obligated them to take exhaustive steps to eliminate the deficiencies.

The question of steps to improve the Tajik SSR's collective-farm markets was discussed. The party oblast committees [obkoms], city committees [gorkoms], and rayon committees [raykoms] and the local soviets of people's deputies' executive committees [ispolkoms] have been ordered to give the collective-farm markets their active daily assistance, and to increase their role in providing the population with food products and more extensive involvement in commodity turnover of the farm products being produced on collective farms [kolkhozes], state farms [sovkhозes], and other agricultural enterprises, and in citizens' personal auxiliary farms and gardening associations. It has been recommended that assistance be provided to the consumer cooperation organizations to whose management the collective-farm markets are being transferred, in development of their material and technical base and their reinforcement with skilled personnel, and that the workers' state of organization, discipline, and responsibility be increased.

Other matters were discussed at the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Buro's meeting.

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PARTY, STATE AFFAIRS

TURKMEN FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[*"Text" of speech by S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen SSR Communist Party Central Committee, at the 10th Congress of Turkmen Trade Unions*]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades! The work of the 10th Congress of Turkmen Trade Unions is drawing to a close. For the second day, businesslike discussion is proceeding in this hall about ways of reorganizing the activity of the republic's trade unions in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress and 23d Turkmen SSR Communist Party Congress requirements.

The party has always made it its job to promote constant growth in the authority and influence of the trade unions--the workers' largest organization. By their everyday activity, the trade unions reliably link the party with the broad masses of workers, and actively participate in the implementation of its program objectives.

Today, when the work that has been done is being summed up, we note with satisfaction that much has been done and is being done by the republic's trade unions, which unite over 1,154,000 persons within their ranks. We speak with confidence about the trade unions' contribution to the work of mobilizing the workers for fulfillment of the national economic plans, developing socialist competition, strengthening discipline, and increasing labor productivity. The trade unions have begun to protect the workers' lawful interests, and to concern themselves with labor safety and safety procedures, the construction and operation of health, sporting and club, and children's institutions, with greater determination and persistence, and to participate more actively in the social policy's implementation.

Their effect upon the economy's development has grown stronger. This is apparent from the results of the 12th 5-Year Plan's first year, a year of active searching for new approaches to solution of the republic's urgent problems.

Many of the national-economy indices surpass the level of past years. Given a 2-percent annual quota, labor productivity in industry increased by 3.8 percent, which made it possible to increase industrial production volume, given an annual quota of 3.5 percent, by almost 6 percent. Above-plan reduction in industrial products' production cost was provided.

There are definite advances in the Food Program's implementation. Production and state purchases of meat, milk, eggs, grain, melon varieties, fruits, grapes, and potatoes increased. Transport, communications, and road assets received further development. The quotas for volume of freight carriages by motor transport were fulfilled. Capital construction volumes grew, and the plan for placing housing and other facilities for social and cultural purposes in service was fulfilled.

We feel this measure is fair because an absolute majority of the newly appointed executives took a proper place in the reorganization's progress and in ensuring the implementation of 27th CPSU Congress decisions. I again repeat--this made it possible almost to double our economy's growth rates in the 5-year plan's first year. Not a bad result. It must be remembered, however, that the reorganization is a constant searching for new things and new actions appropriate to the transition from one stage to another. There will be no success if vigorous steps are not taken now to maintain labor's exertion throughout the entire 5-year plan.

And this is not to be achieved just by insisting on strictness in the measures being taken with respect to personnel. Profoundly logical steps, requiring transformations in the national economy based on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, are needed.

We should all remember that the major changes can be achieved only by vigorous, determined, and persistent actions, and by shifting all work of the party, trade union, and Komsomol [Communist Youth League] organizations, and the soviet and management agencies directly into the labor collectives, to the place where the work's success ultimately will be decided.

At the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee's second plenum, we reached an agreement with you to ensure annual growth rates of 7 percent for the republic's industrial production, and to ensure growth in the republic's industrial production by 35 to 40 percent during the 5-year plan on this basis, instead of the 21 to 23 percent foreseen by the 5-year plan. We agreed to ensure growth by 17 to 19 percent in agriculture's gross production volume, instead of the prescribed 14 to 15 percent. In accordance with this plenum's decisions, we must ensure annual growth by 10 to 12 percent in trade and goods-turnover volume. This, I believe, is our minimum. Thus there will be growth by a factor of 1.5 during the 5-year period. Growth by 60 percent is to be achieved in the population's customary [bytovyye] services during the 5-year plan. This turns out to be over 12 percent annually. Such a thing is permissible, I think, especially inasmuch as our republic has lagged behind so much in development that intense work is required of us everywhere.

The present year must become the decisive one in the struggle to fulfill the plans of the 5-year plan, and in accelerating economic and social development on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. In this connection, 1.5 times as much as before in capital investments is being directed into the reconstruction and technical re-equipment of existing plants,

and the replacement factor for fixed production assets must be increased by 10 to 12 percent. The mechanization and automation of production and the introduction of new technologies will be carried out on broad scales. All of this will make it possible to improve working conditions and mechanize the labor of about 7,500 workers.

Further fulfillment of the social program is planned on the basis of accelerating the economy's development. The population's real income will be increased, the supply of food and consumer goods will be improved, the services area will be expanded, and work to improve public health and education will be continued. Particular attention has been devoted to solving the housing problem. Over 6 million square meters of housing are to be placed in service during the 5-year period. The total volume of construction and installation work will be increased 1.5-fold and, by 1990, it will have been brought up to 1.5 billion [milliard] rubles for the republic as a whole by the contract and enterprise-resources [khozyaystvennyy] method.

So it turns out--he, who takes on a smaller plan and easily overfulfills it, reports. The question presents itself, but where are these goods? After all, the end result of solving this problem is an increase in products in the stores and dining rooms, on the markets and, consequently, on the workers' tables as well. However, no great desire to intensify concern about this, increase personal responsibility, and take noticeable practical steps was observed. Now, according to the current year's results, a substantial increase in livestock-farming products will be ensured. We think the farm workers should turn in more meat than is planned by 2,000 metric tons. This will all go to stores for the workers. At the same time, the problems of the population's more ample supplying with potatoes and vegetables are being solved. Over 2,000 hectares already have been planted in potatoes by many farms this year. This will supply the population with early potatoes in the approximate amount of something over 20,000 metric tons. So, during the spring and summer period, I think, our population will receive potatoes of our own production. Last year, although there were no particular interruptions in the city of Ashkhabad, we produced 8,500 metric tons of our own potatoes. Well, and in the month of August, we shall obtain potatoes from the Russian Federation [RSFSR] and other sister union republics by contracts. A program of measures to solve the meat problem, primarily through increasing livestock productivity in the collective farm sector and developing livestock farming as a whole, on both collective and private subsidiary farms, is taking shape.

The supplying of food to the population--and raw materials to industry--is to be improved on the basis of increasing farming's efficiency and accelerating scientific and technical progress. By 1990, raw-cotton production will amount to 1.4 million metric tons, including 400,000 metric tons of the fine-fibered varieties; but it is necessary to exceed the quota in 1987, and sell the state 1.28 million metric tons of raw cotton, including 370,000 metric tons of the fine-fibered varieties.

The first secretaries of the party's obkoms [oblast committees] are participating in the work of the Congress. They assure us that all of their 1986 obligations are being paid off this year. We also will evaluate their work by the way in which they ensure the fulfillment of their promises in practice and bear out their assurances.

Comrades! You all know well that the policy for accelerating social and economic development also requires new approaches to socialist competition's organization. Today, however, it must be said that formalism, triteness, and overregulation still are occurring in the labor competition's organization, and the competitors' efforts are not always directed toward achieving the greatest end results.

In November of last year, the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat heard reports from the republic trade union committee for construction and promstroymaterialov [construction materials industry] workers, and the corresponding ministries as well, on improving socialist competition's organization in the light of 27th CPSU Congress requirements. Study of the matter showed that the ministries and their colleagues had distanced themselves from the organizing work to improve socialist competition, and that the republic committee is not providing the requisite assistance in this work either.

In our view, the formalism in organizing the competition is not coincidental. To a great extent, its sources--are in the activity of the trade union agencies' executives themselves. Our comrades made a study-- only once during the last 2 years was a specific question on organizing the competition heard, and that pro forma, in the Ashkhabad oblsovprof [Oblast Trade Unions Council] Presidium; while the Krasnovodsk Oblast Trade Unions Council, during the entire reporting period--did not consider such questions at all. It is no coincidence that only 89.3 percent of the workers in this oblast participate in the competition; that is, over 10,000 persons have not been included in the labor competition. I suppose that, perhaps, these figures do not reflect the actual state of affairs in the competition's organization.

When considering socialist obligations, many labor collectives still continue to follow the "usual" path--not especially taking any chances, they write into them obviously easily achievable control figures. In 1986, for example, the Goskomgaz [State Committee for Gas Supply] labor collectives obligated themselves to render 50,000 rubles worth of above-plan services to the population, whereas 322,000 rubles worth of above-plan services had been rendered during the year's first half. During the same period, motor transport overfulfilled its obligation for passenger turnover fourfold. Even this year, the acceptance of such relaxed obligations still is taking place in many labor collectives. But certainly, today as never before, every collective needs a clear and intense work program for the month and for the year. Well-conceived, economically sound obligations must become the true objectives.

It must be said that the oblast trade unions councils and the sectorial trade union committees often deceive themselves and others with unverified figures

and a tendency to pass off the desired for the actual in organizing competition and in reports concerning the dissemination of progressive TSPS [Turkmen SSR Trade Unions Council] initiatives. There was talk in reports, for example, about extensive dissemination of the initiative of Comrades Gvozdev, Potapov, and Sidoreyko's brigades for a sharp increase in labor productivity. But what were the results? Last year, 50 plants failed to fulfill the labor productivity quota, and 68 reduced its growth rate in comparison with the year before.

Not infrequently, the approval of important undertakings in resolutions is not reinforced by organizing work. Let us take the job certification program as an example. As has been stated in a report, a seminar-conference was devoted to this matter, and progress in carrying out the certification was reviewed periodically by the Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor] and the TSPS. But, as a result, only 50.5 percent of the jobs in industry as a whole were certified. At plants of the Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry], the Glavkarakumstroy [Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction in Karakumskiy Rayon], and the Gosagroprom [State Committee for Agro-Industrial Complex Affairs], there were quite a few instances in which this work was carried out "as mere formality" with the profkoms' [trade union committees'] tacit approval to a considerable extent, and it did not achieve the goal of reducing the relative amount of manual and heavy labor, which now constitutes 38 percent; that is, it has remained practically without change in comparison with 1985. Yes, and some people carry out the certification for the purpose of settling scores with unaccommodating people. I think that the trade unions' loud voice should be heard here in defense of the interests of those whom individual comrades undeservedly subject to persecution or discharge from work.

I wish to say that we have been tolerating a great deal of formalism, even in conferring the ranking positions in socialist competition, at the republic as well as at the rayon and oblast level, and in making nominations for the country's awards. You know, the resolution of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, the TSPS, and the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee about excluding Tashauz Oblast from republic socialist competition's list of winners for 1984 was published in the newspapers. Not long ago, the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Buro examined the question of excluding the following from the list of All-Union Socialist Competition's winners for the year 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan: Tashauz Oblast, Chardzhou Oblast's Khalachskiy Rayon, and the Chardzhouskiy Rayon Order of Labor's Red Banner kolkhoz [collective farm] imeni S. Khalturin. Study showed that areas under cultivation in Tashauz Oblast were falsely reported and concealed from inventory for the 1985 results. According to the oblast's report, a supply of 395,700 metric tons of raw cotton, or 104.7 percent of the plan, was produced from an area of 158,100 hectares, and the yield amounted to 24.9 metric quintals per hectare; whereas it was established by check measurement of the areas under cultivation that 181,300 hectares of cultivated land are planted in cotton in this oblast. Thus, the actual yield amounted to 21.8 metric quintals per hectare, and 344,600 metric tons of raw cotton were harvested from the reported area, which constitutes 91.1 percent of the plan in all. False additions of 396 metric tons of grain fodder and 869 metric tons of green fodder to the record of supplies laid in also were established. Overstatements by 1.26 million rubles were established in the volumes of work accomplished in construction.

In Chardzhou Oblast's Khalachskiy Rayon also, according to the reported data, agriculture has 19,030 hectares of cultivated areas in all, including 11,865 hectares in cotton, from which were harvested 44,874 metric tons of cotton, constituting 116 percent of the plan, and the yield amounted to 37.8 metric quintals per hectare. It was established by check measurements of the areas under cultivation that the total extent of the areas being planted constitutes 26,654 hectares, including 17,894 hectares in cotton. The actual cotton yield amounted to 25.1 metric quintals per hectare for the rayon, with a planned yield of 32.5 metric quintals per hectare; and 29,781 metric tons, which constituted 77 percent of the plan, were harvested from the reported area. Instances of concealment of livestock, milk, eggs, and wool from inventory were uncovered.

There also was a similar situation at Chardzhouskiy Rayon's kolkhoz imeni S. Khalturin. In the recommendation for its award, there was indication that this farm had 2,489 hectares under cultivation, including 1,970 hectares in cotton. A supply of 8,100 metric tons of cotton, or 116.5 percent of the plan, was produced from this area in 1985, and the yield amounted to 41.1 metric quintals per hectare. Actually, 6,177 metric tons, or 88.9 percent of the plan, were harvested from the reported area, and the yield amounted to 31.3 metric quintals per hectare, with a planned yield of 35.3 metric quintals per hectare. Here, false additions in reporting also were discovered for the laying in of supplies of silage, coarse feeds, and ensilaged grass [senazh].

Why has this been being done among us in the republic? Who needs it? The oblast trade unions councils, which signed the recommendations without checking on the competition's conduct, knew about it. They also knew about it in the TSPS, and they also signed. So why are we not checking? Because it has become the system among us during recent years, and we must eradicate these manifestations.

It is indeed a graphic example of the purest of formalism, when everything is done, not for the sake of accomplishing specific tasks, but for the sake of a report or something else.

The formalistic approach also manifests itself in propagating brigade forms of organization and providing incentives for labor. Much already has been said about this in our comrades' speeches also, but practical results are not as yet apparent. In construction, for example, the brigade form of organization encompasses, as before, 84.3 percent of the workers; in industry--about 64.2 percent; and, in agriculture--43.4 percent.

Having exchanged opinions in the central committee, we have decided to shift entirely to the brigade and family contract in agriculture this year. The training of personnel for this is now in progress, and workers of the Gosagroprom and the oblast agroproms [committees for agro-industrial complex affairs] have completed republic courses. Now training is being conducted at the rayon level. We must more rapidly organize work entirely on a brigade basis in cotton farming, vegetable farming, livestock farming, and useful-plant

farming. Comrade A.A. Arzyamov spoke here, and did not say a word about this. The impression is created that the trade union for the republic's agro-industrial complex workers stands aloof from the solution of these problems. But we think the work of the agro-industrial complex workers' trade union to introduce the brigade contract in agriculture will be under special supervision. At some point, we in the central committee will examine the trade unions council's work as a whole, including Comrade Arzyamov's work, in this direction according to the first half-year's results. Prime importance will be attached to the task of strengthening trade union influence directly in the production units. The TSPS and the sectorial trade union committees must shift the center of their work to the production brigades, and direct particular attention to spreading the collective forms of labor organization and the family contract.

Comrades! As was emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th Party Congress, the social policy and workers' interests must always be of the utmost importance for trade unions. In fact, the fundamental meaning of their activity lies in this.

During the past year, we were able to move ahead considerably farther than in the preceding year. The population's monetary incomes increased by 3.8 percent, and blue-collar workers', collective farmers', and white-collar workers' wages grew. Payments and benefits from public funds increased by 4.5 percent. As I have already said, the plan for constructing housing and placing it in service was fulfilled. The plan for instituting customary services was fulfilled and increased by 10.7 percent. Noticeable growth also was achieved in the retail goods turnover of state and cooperative trade. Our party executives carried out very interesting measures in places.

As you know, we did away with all of collective-farm hotels that had become vacant, and in which tea drinking for certain managers previously had mainly been arranged. Now they have been re-equipped as hospitals and, on this basis, 1,700 additional hospital beds have been obtained in the republic. This is very good business. It is the solution of a social problem for the rural population.

The party singles out the problem of improving working conditions as one of the most important matters in its social policy. Quite a bit has been done in this regard, but there also are quite enough deficiencies.

The republic's trade unions often overlook serious violations of labor safety, occasionally view measures to improve working conditions and safety procedures as something secondary, and reconcile themselves to instances of management's negligent attitude toward fulfilling obligations contained in the collectives' contracts. They restrict themselves to vacuous formal responses about the number of checks conducted and orders issued. This style also is typical of the TSPS. Comrade O.I. Ishankuliyeva, as chairman of the TSPS, has been implementing with insufficient vigor the policy for decisive reorganization of the activity of all trade union agencies, and an uncompromising attitude and the strengthening of exactingness in these matters. Only in this way can one explain the facts in her report that sounded like negative, unsatisfactory ones. They attest to an unsatisfactory situation, to our unfinished work.

If the Trade Unions Congress approves, I think we shall instruct the ministers and other executives to put all of the plants' and organizations' living quarters in proper order, so that these will be no worse than their offices. No objections? Then I think this is unanimously adopted.

The strictest of measures will be taken toward persons who do not ensure fulfillment of these requirements. This applies to both management and trade union executives; the matter is a joint one, and the responsibility must be joint.

Comrades! You know, taking our backwardness in the social sphere into account, we made a request of the CPSU Central Committee to allocate additional funds and materials to us for the social development of rural areas, and for construction on our own initiative. This year, they have allocated 15 million rubles worth of building materials, including cement, lumber, and other materials, to us in order that collective farms may construct facilities for social and cultural purposes on their own initiative. Construction brigades must be organized on the collective farms, and additional schools and kindergartens must be built. Those that are able to build will receive the materials. We have instructed two central committee departments to monitor how things go. It does not seem possible today to overcome the backwardness in the social sphere completely through capital investments and the construction organizations; therefore, let us start harnessing the labor resources in the rural localities.

Comrades who have spoken--representatives of industrial plants and construction organizations of cities and rayons--raised a question about expediting the making available of apartments and solving the apartment problem. The 27th CPSU Congress made the decision to provide an apartment supplied with all of the conveniences to every Soviet family by the year 2000. As yet, the republic's position in this plan is undetermined. In the name of the Congress, we will instruct the republic's government to develop a specific plan for solving the housing problem.

Party, soviet, and management agencies must be mobilized in order that all enterprises and organizations may make a contribution to the construction of apartment houses, and in order that this will not be a program just for the builders. Execution of this intense program will make it possible to solve many of our problems. It will be a practical embodiment in our republic of the 27th Leninist Party Congress precept.

Comrades! The trade unions are called upon to assist the party more actively in the work to educate workers ideologically and politically. The struggle for strengthening good order and discipline demands particular perseverance, a combining of individual and collective education measures, and uncompromising eradication of drunkenness and alcoholism.

Drunkenness has been squeezed out of production recently, and losses of working time because of unauthorized absences are being reduced. In some places,

these first successes have given rise to complacency. However, the number of workers who have committed unauthorized absences still remains great. There are especially many of them at industrial plants of the Minkhleboproduktov [Ministry of Grain Products], the Minstroy [Ministry of Construction], the Minpromstroymaterialov [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry], and in contract construction organizations of the Minstroy, as well as in the republic's Gosagroprom.

The trade unions have a good many jobs, and performance of these will depend upon how the trade union organizations function. The past year showed that many of them are seeking new work forms and methods. However, elements of procrastination and complacency still make their presence known, and some people still hope that everything will return to the old routine. Suffice it to recall the results of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee's sixth plenum, which examined the matter concerning the gross violations of party and state discipline and abetting in false reporting, fraud, bribery, and deceiving the state, and that of misrepresentations in carrying out personnel policy, in Tashauz Oblast. We still have a lot of work to do in this regard. We will establish good order in other oblasts as well, and about the republic as a whole, in order that the social and political climate may be healthy, in order that people may work without apprehension, and in order that the returns from their work may go into the good of the entire population.

It is clear that not a single such instance must remain without timely and principled judgment. The republic's Communists and workers have perceived this demand precisely so. The party teaches--we are obliged to be firm and consistent in moving along the reorganization path. There can be no room here for any kind of leniency. Initiative and responsibility, criticism and openness, democracy and discipline--there you have our political and moral position.

The times demand a principled approach to personnel work. I am talking about ensuring that there are energetic and competent people, who suit the spirit of the times, in every field of trade union work. Sometimes, however, trade union organizations are headed by unconcerned and passive people, whom the workers' needs and concerns and disorder in trade union and production affairs do not worry, and unscrupulous people also are encountered at times. During the last 5 years, 30 high-ranking TSPS officials were removed from the positions being held for these or other reasons.

Among them were: former Chairman Ya. Berdyyev of the Tashauz Oblast Trade Unions Council [sovprof], V.Ye. Savchenko of the Central Asian Basin Trade Union Committee, I.T. Akhatova of the Ashkhabad Oblast Trade Union Committee for Education Workers in Higher Schools and Scientific Institutions, B.M. Zhuravlev of the Mary Oblast Trade Union Committee for Workers in the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry, and others.

The personnel-work situation in the Mary Oblast Trade Unions Council, where four chairmen, two secretaries, and practically all department chiefs were

replaced during the reporting period, is unfortunate. The party-member contingent among the organization's workers constitutes less than 50 percent, and every fourth official lacks a higher education. This tells us that the TSPS, and Comrade O.I. Ishankuliyeva personally, must not permit haste and failure to study their professional qualifications in the selection of personnel for supervisory positions.

Cases occur, in which the TSPS Presidium and Secretariat indulge in departure from principle with respect to executives of trade union agencies who have committed serious improprieties in their activity. Thus, at a meeting of the presidium in May of last year for example, a question was examined concerning improprieties in allotting and issuing passes to sanitarium and resort treatment and recreation in the Tashauz Oblast Trade Unions Council. The former chairman of the trade unions council, Ya.B. Berdyyev, and the former chief of the department for state social insurance, T. Kurbanniyazov, had committed the same misdeed--had shown personal indecency in distributing the passes--but the punishment measures were different. T. Kurbanniyazov was given a severe reprimand, whereas Ya.B. Berdyyev was given a warning. I should have done it the other way around. Ya.B. Berdyyev should have been given the severe reprimand because he was chairman of the oblast trade unions council. Let him also be primarily responsible.

The establishment of sound principles in our life, and the development of the desire and ability to work in the new way among the personnel, demand the development of criticism and self-criticism in every possible way. However, an inclination toward critical analysis is far from having been created everywhere; an attitude of complacency, and the habit of speaking ambiguously and, at times, embellishing the state of affairs often are still retained. You were able to observe this in full measure even in the example of certain speeches at this Congress.

These last years, many Tashauz Oblast Trade Unions Council workers could not have failed to know about the serious improprieties in the work of the council's management, but practically never, even including when in plenums and presidiums, did they voice any kind of critical remarks addressed to it. This gave rise to a state of irresponsibility, and did not promote improvement in the oblast trade unions council's work.

Little criticism and self-criticism is contained in the speeches at plenums of the Mary and Chardzhou Oblast Trade Unions Councils. Extremely rarely, also, is criticism addressed to its presidium, secretariat, and departments expressed at the TSPS, and practically no specific proposals for improving their activity are introduced.

I should like to say a few words about the need for improving the work style of the TSPS. A great many resolutions are adopted within the TSPS organization. During 8 months of 1986, 282 resolutions of the presidium and secretariat were adopted, of which just 15 percent were placed under supervision; while only paper measures are created to fulfill critical comments and suggestions, and progress in their implementation is not brought about. There is much formalism here.

Many resolutions of the TSPS Plenums, Presidium, and Secretariat are of a general and declarative nature; the basic tasks are not specified in them, and the departments' working plans are not put in, which makes the work to implement them difficult.

I think reorganization exists when a resolution is adopted, and then its execution is supervised and achieved. This must be done. We in the central committee have agreed: Reduce the adoption of new resolutions by a third. We already have many adopted resolutions. It is thought that the TSPS, likewise, should not go overboard with the adoption of new resolutions, but implement the resolution that has already been adopted in accordance with the basic directions.

Analytical work for checking the execution of its own resolutions has not been instituted in the TSPS organization. There is very weak supervision here, even over deadlines, and the removal of resolutions from supervision has shown that all are, as yet, of formalistic nature. The new TSPS staff must, of course, take these deficiencies into account.

12319

CSO: 1830/473

MEDIA, PROPAGANDA

GEORGIAN JOURNALISM RESTRUCTURING HAMPERED BY INERTIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 March 1987 carries on page 3 under the title "Restructuring Must Start With Ourselves. Problems and Discussion" regular KOMUNISTI political observer S. Tsintsadze's 1,400-word article deplored the inertia and editorial timidity that still hamper efforts to restructure Georgian journalism and calling for "healthy competition" and an end to "leveling" in order to upgrade the quality of journalist cadres.

Georgian journalists still spend too much time and energy trying to determine "what they can and cannot say." Despite the new glasnost, journalists still feel constrained, on submitting something to an editor, to have with them a copy of the all-union source that will certify their own ideas as "approved" [aprobirovannyye]. Long-entrenched mid-level editors, unready for anything new and nonstandard, seem to "know by heart every prohibitive directive ever issued and as yet not rescinded."

Readers (and TV and radio audiences) are generally turned off by the lackluster quality of, especially, commentary on international relations. Counterpropaganda cannot be effective if it is not based on detailed and thorough knowledge of hostile propaganda, and "why spend foreign currency on Western literature and periodicals if they are not made available to specialists?"

In regard to journalist cadres, Tsintsadze emphasizes that it is counterproductive to hire new recruits (and confer on them "unearned privileges") who are in fact less qualified than seasoned personnel; new journalists should have to "fight for their place" lest "infantilism" set in.

Above all, innovative competence is needed in the editorial ranks.

6854
CSO: 1813/403

MEDIA, PROPAGANDA

WOMEN'S TELEVISION SHOW FOUND 'PRIMITIVE'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 March 1987 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by J. Mammadov, docent in the journalism faculty at the S.M. Kirov Azerbaijan State University, headlined "Commentator and Viewer" on the present quality of television programming. With regard to the women's show "Aygun," he claims that "it is a pity that the women speaking on the show very often discuss primitive questions, give simplistic advice to girls, and sometimes speak to today's women at the level of the 1930's. The commentator's introduction to the question is also oversimplified. You get the feeling that there is little information about the role and place of women in modern society, and that they do not know how to handle this data. Their sociopolitical position is weakened by generalizations."

/12624

CSO: 1830/414

RELIGION

WESTERN SOVIETOLOGISTS EXPLOIT 'ISLAM FACTOR'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 March 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by professor Aghababa Rzayev, Dr Leg Sci, headlined "The Islam factor in Anticommunist Propaganda" on the use of Islam as a "powerful ideological weapon." He claims that "the phenomenon of an 'Islamic revival' is supplying a new, powerful force to research on the Soviet East at sovietology centers and institutes in Western countries" and adds that "Western sovietologists think that their fabrications about 'Islamic culture' are playing a basic role in defining the character of the unity of the 'Muslim people of the USSR.''" Individuals attacked for promulgating these views include A. Bennigsen and M. Broxup for their book "The Muslim Threat to the Soviet Union" as well as other works by T. Swietochowski, Michael Rivkin, Chantal Lemercier-Quelquejay and others. Rzayev points out that in the Soviet Union "belief or non-belief in religion is the private affair of every citizen."

SCHOLAR DENIES 'ISLAMIC REVIVAL' IN USSR

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 March 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Professor I. Ismayylov, Dr Hist Sci, headlined "Political Talk: The International Character of Our Development" discussing anti-Soviet propaganda in nonsocialist countries. "In order to weaken the revolutionary influences of [Soviet] successes, bourgeois ideologists made wide use of religion. They claim that 'socialism and the religious nature of the East do not mix.' But socialism has been victorious in the Soviet East. Imperialist propaganda tries to make the countries of the East believe that religion in the USSR, especially Islam, has been banned and that religious worshippers are being punished. On the other hand, the idea is being propagandized that despite banning and punishment there is a process of 'Islamic revival' occurring in the land of the Soviets. All this is an evil lie, a vile slander."

'REACTIONARY NATURE OF ISLAM' EXPOSED IN LANKARAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 March 1987 carries on page 4 a 100-word unsigned article noting that "attention to the atheistic education of workers has increased in the rayon. Lectures, talks, conferences, and seminars exposing the reactionary nature of Islam are being held." At a recent "week of scientific atheism" secondary schools students were shown films and workers' excursions were organized to the local museum of regional history. The week's highlight was a roundtable discussion devoted to "Current duties of atheistic propaganda in accordance with decrees of the 27th CPSU Congress."

BETTER PROPAGANDA AGAINST RELIGIOUS FANATICISM URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word Azerinform report on the 11th Congress of the AzSSR Bilik [Znaniye] Society headlined "We must bring the word of the Party to Everyone." E.J. Salayev, chairman of the Bilik Society ispolkom and President of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, claimed in his address that "there are serious shortcomings in propagandizing the natural sciences. The fact that religious prejudices, fanaticism and other manifestations of remnants of the past still exist makes it necessary to examine this work. We have to attract more scholars and specialists into this activity in order to fight such manifestations successfully." He also faults Bilik for its work in providing the workers an internationalist education because its lectures "do not reflect the characteristics of the present development of national relations."

/12624

CSO: 1831/411

CULTURE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER ON GEORGIAN FILM ESTABLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO in Georgian No 8, 20 February 1987 carries on page 12 an unattributed 500-word article, titled "A New Newspaper," reporting the establishment of a new weekly newspaper KARTULI PILMI [Georgian Film]. Issue No 1 came out on 21 January, and Nos 2 and 3 have also appeared. The first issue carried an editorial statement of purpose, which includes reporting on all aspects of Georgian movie making and serving as a rallying force. Articles by Georgian SSR Gosfilm Chairman Akaki Dvalishvili and other pertinent persons are noted briefly. Congratulatory messages from BUREVESTNIK and SOVETSKIY FILM as well as movie celebrities were printed. Subsequent issues have included materials on foreign films as well.

AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI on 21 February 1987 carries on page 3 Nana Tutteridze's regular movie column, this one a 700-word piece titled "Discussion Will Not Lack Results," which also reports the establishment of KARTULI PILMI and ties it in with a "recent" meeting of the Georgian Cinematographers Union which examined press coverage of Georgian film in 1986 and found it wanting in regard to analytic criticism and objective portrayal. But she states that things have improved lately; while in the past too many films lacked substance and taste--though many of them won prizes--from now on there should be no more "nothing" productions. In the same general context the columnist quotes from the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Georgian Communist Party Congress concerning the need for a stronger "civic" stance in all the arts, including films. Viewers, for their part, want films that present the truth and make them think.

GEORGIAN JOURNALISTS GET ACQUAINTED WITH CUBAN BASEBALL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 February 1987 carries on page 4 under the title "Baseball--The Pride of Cuba" a 600-word article by Kote Zhgenti, a scientific associate in the Georgian Academy of Sciences Information Center, concerning a Georgian tourist group's first encounter with the game of baseball. Zhgenti led the delegation, consisting mainly of media representatives, on a tour of the island republic. They were astonished at Cubans' passion for the game and puzzled by its rules, but in the end themselves became fans of "this noble sport." In Bayamo they had the privilege of watching from the dugout a game between Granma and Via Clara, after which they took photos of the players

and were given autographed baseballs. The author of the article explains the Cuban baseball season in some detail, the make-up of the two leagues, and a few other matters. Now that baseball is being introduced in the USSR, including Georgia, there will be plenty of opportunities for contacts between Cuban and Georgian players and coaches. Brief reference is made to a conversation with former Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Lionel Soto, who is now a Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretary.

GEORGIAN CLASSICS COLLECTION 'SHOULD INCLUDE WRITERS ABROAD'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 March 1987 carries on page 4 a 500-word unsigned article titled "A 30-Volume Georgian Literary Collection," concerning the publication of a collection of Georgian classics from the 5th century to the 1920s. Projected to be completed in 1998, the set will include samples of not only belles-lettres but also philosophical and historical writings. Volume 1, which has just appeared, contains works by leading Georgian thinkers of the first millennium. It is hoped that young readers especially will be inspired by their heritage and have a greater appreciation of "what we have been, are, and will be." Each volume will include commentary and a glossary [presumably the samples in Old Georgian will be printed in the original].

At a meeting of the editorial board to discuss Volume 1, it was suggested that two extra volumes be added to the set to accommodate Georgian writers who lived outside Georgia. Akaki Bakradze is one of the board members listed by name.

6854
CSO: 1813/404

SOCIAL ISSUES

IMPACT OF WORKING WOMEN, DIVORCE ON DEMOGRAPHY NOTED

Moscow NASH SOVREMENNIK in Russian No 12, Dec 86 (signed to press 18 Nov 86)
pp 136-139

[Article by Candidate of Physical Mathematical Sciences G. V. Babikov:
"Zigzags of Demography"]

[Text] In an interview with the newspaper L'HUMANITE, M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking of our difficulties in the development of the economy, singled out two main ones: the unfavorable demographic situation and the arms race that has been forced on us; moreover, the unfavorable demographic situation was even put in first place. What does it mean, an unfavorable demographic situation? What sort of problems are there here? Wherein lies their complexity? What possible ways are there to solve them? These questions presently concern everyone, and timely answers to them are important and essential.

In 1940 in the USSR (within its present borders) 6,095,000 persons were born, which was 31.2 per thousand inhabitants (for 1940 the number 31.2 was the birth rate). In 1960 there already were fewer births--5,341,000, and in 1980--4,851,000; the birth rate was 24.9 in 1960 and 18.3 in 1980. As we see, the birth rate has declined, and very considerably so. At one time many people held the erroneous view that there was nothing dangerous in a long-term drop in the birth rate, that this phenomenon was natural and progressive. Such placid opinions were expressed repeatedly in newspapers and magazines. But the time of serene confidence has passed. The figures of 31.2 and 18.3 have lost their mathematical abstractness and become a concrete social problem. Calculations that the birth rate would stabilize and even rise somewhat have not been borne out. And the forecast of population size as of 1980 was overstated by the Central Statistical Administration by approximately 15 million persons! The drop in the number of labor resources as a result of this process is especially perceptible in the 1980s. In many oblasts of the RSFSR and UkrSSR, Latvia and Estonia, the mortality rate in rural areas has exceeded the birth rate, i.e., in rural areas in these regions there is not even simple population reproduction.

The drop in the birth rate has resulted in a situation wherein about one-half (in 1960, 43 percent) of the families of kolkhoz members with children are one-child families. And this is in the traditionally large peasant family!

This phenomenon creates numerous problems in agriculture, including social problems; after all, it is possible to expect substantial changes in the growth in labor productivity and intensification of production among the rural population (and not just the rural) only if its age structure is sufficiently young--only then can everything that is new in agricultural science be utilized with full effectiveness.

The Soviet Union is a highly developed state that needs the labor of all ablebodied people, including women. In our time women have been so actively involved in production that whole branches of industry cannot be conceived of without their participation. This is unquestionably a sign of a high degree of social organization of society. But, by becoming involved in production activity on a broad scale, women lose the possibility of bearing and rearing several children. Thus, by replenishing labor resources with women's labor we are planning tomorrow's decline in the number of these resources. This is a truly "vicious circle"--and it must be broken.

There is only one way to do so. I think that the attitude toward women's work should be defined by social and state expediency. We have achieved a sufficiently high level of moral and social maturity to recognize the work connected with the bearing and rearing of children to be socially useful, with all the attendant consequences. Granted, motherhood is surrounded with general respect in our country, and a number of party and government decisions that have been made in recent years have helped an increasing number of young families to become two- and three-child families, but the bearing and rearing of children continue to be, for the most part, a personal and family matter. Yet to bear and rear a generation is to provide the material and spiritual foundation of the future. Consequently, this task can and should be considered of high priority in relation to the numerous concerns and problems of the present time. Length of service, pension age, the possibility of working a partial workday, etc. should be strictly based on the number of children that a woman has reared; otherwise there actually is a *de facto* inequality among women in domestic life (more than the "remnants of *de facto* inequality" between men and woman in that area). Doesn't a mother of four have the right to ask why she and a childless woman or one who has only one child retire on pension at the same age--55? And why should the children of a mother of many, who have grown up in worse material conditions, support the mother of one child in her old age for 20 years (the average life expectancy of women is about 74 years)? After all, pensions are paid for by those who are working.

I may meet with the objection: wouldn't this be interference in a woman's personal life, if she doesn't wish to have children and doesn't want to spend a lot of time on family responsibilities? Let us put the question differently: what if she doesn't wish to have several children? If she wants to spend more time on her family? After all, the double load at work and home, which some sociologists call the "paradox of the 20th century," affects not all women but only part of them, especially women with many children and single women--they're the ones that must be helped. If the bearing and rearing of children are recognized as socially useful work, then no paradoxes, if I may say so, arise here. This would be a fair decision preserving every woman's freedom of choice. Granted, we are supporting inequality between

woman and man, their education and growth in cultural level, but there is a purely biological specific factor here--everyone can work, but only women can bear children.

In the present-day conditions of our state, it is extremely important for the man to be the main force in production, and not in family life. After all V. I. Lenin said: "The more women predominate among the total number of employed, the worse the composition of the work force is," i.e., it is bad for both the state and the family. Should such a strategy be forced on society? Wouldn't it make more sense to make it possible for women to bear and rear several children? But providing mothers with a worthy social position in society is not the only stumbling block.

The steadily growing number of divorces doesn't help raise the birth rate, either. What primarily affects the stability of the family, and what measures can be taken to change this situation?

As a survey of divorced women indicates, husbands' drunkenness occupies first place among the causes of divorce. Sociologists have long called attention to this fact. Unfortunately, they have overlooked another, no less interesting fact--not a single divorced woman has considered herself to blame for the divorce. No, in no way do I want to justify drunkenness, no matter what the causes leading to it may be; nonetheless, in my view alcoholism in recent years has more often been the consequence rather than the cause of the breakup of the family. As Saltykov-Shchedrin wrote, "in certain conditions of life, drinking should be viewed not so much from the standpoint of a failing of will as in the sense of an irrepressible demand of an aggrieved heart."

In many men the breakup of the family leads to a feeling of helplessness, since they to all intents and purposes lack the right to the child, as all postwar judicial practice indicates. That is, the breakup of the family constantly gives rise to even worse drunkenness. That's another "vicious circle."

In some countries the issue is resolved as follows: the child spends part of the year with his father, the other part with his mother. I think it would be a better idea to establish such procedures in our country. A child should not be deprived of either his father or his mother. If the court makes a decision on the prospect of residing with both parents with an indication of the corresponding time periods, that will preserve both the father and the mother for the child, and they will be able to participate in his upbringing on an equal basis and relieve one another of the associated cares. One must assume that such a resolution of the matter would help reconcile parents following divorce and help reduce the likelihood of the divorce itself. Of course, a good many difficulties connected with the child's movement from school to school and changing of his place of residence would arise, but these difficulties are nothing compared to the satisfaction from justice restored. We should also remember that the child who is separated from his father frequently does not receive full-quality psychological development and, on becoming an adult, lacking a "vivid picture" of one of his parents, sometimes is incapable himself of creating a normal family, and evil gives rise to evil.

In recent years active use has been made in population statistics of mathematical methods, which make it possible to take a deeper look into the essence of things, identify regularities, and move the debate from the area of rhetoric to the area of demonstrable assertions. Just how influential, from the standpoint of mathematical statistics, can such causes of the drop in the birth rate as the growth in urban population at the expense of the rural population, the rise in cultural level, and the active involvement of women in production be deemed to be?

Academician S. G. Strumilin cites the fertility rate for working women from a group of engineering and technical employees in the 1930s. This index was higher than the present index in the countryside! In 1938 the fertility rate was 28.5 in Moscow, 27.4 in Leningrad and 35.0 in Minsk, and in 1977 it was 20.2 in our countryside. Not just the birth rate but the marital fertility rate (the number of births per 1,000 married women) declined: in 1938-1939 it was 183, and in 1969-1970--77, with 68 in the city and 88 in the countryside. Subsequently this index has steadily declined.

The decline in the birth rate cannot be attributed to the "rise in the population's cultural level." Can it possibly be claimed that the cultural level of the population in Moscow, Leningrad and Minsk in 1938 was lower than it presently is in the countryside? Can it possibly be claimed that women from the engineering and technical intelligentsia in the 1930s were less cultured than women in rural areas at the present time?

Thus, we see that the "main link" must be sought somewhere other than among the causes enumerated above. I think that this link is the family and the nature of relations in it.

I would like to note that the formula that is in currency among us of "intrafamily planning of the number of children" does not correspond to the real state of affairs. It is nothing but "freedom from child bearing," since the father of the child legally has no right to influence the mother's decision to have an abortion. Why is the father's right completely ignored?

It is interesting, incidentally, to note that statistically the "mother's unwillingness to continue pregnancy" constituted, among other reasons for abortion, 30.2 percent in the city and 40.1 percent in the countryside, while the "father's unwillingness to have a child" constituted, correspondingly, 2.9 percent and 3.1 percent of all reasons. Wouldn't it be better for the state (in the absence of reasons making an abortion necessary) to resolve a dispute between future parents more often in favor of the one who desires a child? After all, a child belongs to the father just as much as to the mother. And can this be the only factor that should be taken into account? The memoirs of Klara Tsetkin contain the following words of Lenin: "...two people take part in love, and a new, third life arises. There is a social interest here, and a duty arises with respect to the collective."

In November 1955 a law was adopted in our country fully legalizing abortions. How has this affected the birth rate?

The drop in the birth rate for a thirty-year period (1956-1985) as the result of a drop in the fertility of married women over 24 means a loss of 40 to 50 million people!

As a result of complex social processes, the equilibrium in the family has been significantly disturbed and the traditional distribution of roles has been changed, which is expressively reflected in the change in life expectancy.

Differences exist in the average life expectancy of men and women. According to indices in the "Narodnoye khozyaystvo" [National Economy] reference book, the greatest difference is found in our country. The latest figures were published for 1971-1972, when the average life expectancy of men and women was, respectively, 64 and 74 years. The average life expectancy of men has gradually declined since 1965. In the RSFSR it was lower than in the USSR as a whole.

It is known that many changes in demographic processes, like fashions, begin in the center and then spread to outlying regions. In 1940 and even in 1950 birth rates in the Far East were very high (48.9 and 42.5, respectively), higher even than they are at present in many countries of Asia and Africa. For the country as a whole, however, these indices were 31.2 and 26.7. In 1960 the birth rate in the Far East was the same as in the USSR as a whole (24.9), and in 1967 it was even lower (16.7 and 17.4, respectively). In 1950 and 1960, respectively, the birth rate was: 57.8 and 25.2 in Sakhalin Oblast, 44.7 and 22.7 in Khabarovsk Kray, 44.1 and 29.0 in Chita Oblast, 41.2 and 33.5 in the Yakut ASSR, and 40.1 and 38.9 in the Tuva ASSR. The difference between these indices was, for the same areas: 32.6, 22.0, 15.1, 7.7, and 1.2. For these same regions the difference between the average life expectancy of men and women was: 11.5, 8.6, 6.8, 6.8, and 3.9.

Such changes in rural areas in the RSFSR are highly unfavorable. For example, the difference in the life expectancy of men and women in rural Yaroslavl Oblast is as high as 14 years.

In 1983 The World Health Organization (WHO) made a decision that protection of the family cannot be reduced to protection of the interests of mother and child. The interests of the mother and the child should be distinguished, and more attention should be given to fatherhood. Our country's representative also voted for that decision.

The unfavorable demographic situation should be partly correlated with the unfavorable situation in demographic science itself. All of the most important forecasts made in the 1960s for 1980 and later have proved incorrect. For example, in the 1960s various demographers and economists predicted the average life expectancy of men in 1980 at from 74 to 120 years. But the maximum this index reached was 66.3 years in the mid 1960s.

From everything that has been said, we should evidently draw the following conclusions. The key to solving the country's demographic problems is to manage the development of the present-day family. The new family should not

be contrasted to the traditional family, the full-fledged family; otherwise it will not be a new family but only a half family, an incomplete family.

Certain changes are needed in the sphere of law (family, labor, pension) in order to strengthen the role and significance of the father in the management of the family and improve the social position of mothers and the economic situation of large families. There is a whole range here of various possibilities (the gradual return to free divorce, the introduction of a restriction on the number of abortions, a change in judicial practice in deciding the question of childrens' residence following divorce, an increase in stipends for large families, the introduction of taxes on couples with no children or few children, the establishment of a closer relationship between the age of retirement on pension and the number of children who have been reared, a revival of men's councils and an invigoration of women's councils, and much more). I believe that the measures enumerated should not be introduced in all regions, or in all regions simultaneously. Our country is very large, living conditions in it are diverse, and various regions have different demographic problems--and to introduce the very same measures at various ends of the country would obviously not be very intelligent. Evidently, the aforementioned measures should be carried out in regions that do not differ greatly in terms of population size and economic potential. For this purpose one could use the well-known division into economic regions (the Northwest, the Central, the Urals, the Far East, the Donets-Dnepr, the Lithuanian SSR and the Estonian SSR).

Such an approach accords with the decisions adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress with respect to our country's economic and social development, namely: a "demographic policy that more fully takes into account the specific features of the country's various regions" should be followed.

The new CPSU Program says the following about the connection between the state of the family and the demographic situation: "The CPSU attaches tremendous importance to concern for the family. It plays an important role in strengthening the health and upbringing of the rising generations, ensuring the economic and social progress of society, and improving demographic processes."

New emphases in the way that demographic questions are raised, and the increased attention given to them at the 27th CPSU Congress give grounds for believing that the very complex and important problems of population that are presently creating objective difficulties in the development of the economy can be successfully solved.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

MOTHER OF SEVEN COMPLAINS OF HIGH COST OF RAISING FAMILY

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Ye. Zarutskaya under the rubric "The Social Sphere: The Family--A Common Concern": "Seven Children At Home: Anastasiya Yuskayeva, a Worker of the Riga Production Association 'Rekord', Tells Her Story"]

[Text] It is clear to everyone: the more children there are in a family, the more worries and troubles the parents have. I have seven sons and daughters. The oldest, Tolya, is 15, and the rest are under school age. The youngest, Marat, is only 4 months old. So there are worries and troubles--you hardly have time to keep up.

Of course, we enjoy all of the privileges that are made available to large families: special manufactured goods stores and grocery stores and the right to priority service in other commercial and domestic establishments. On New Year's Eve we acquired a four and one-half room apartment with all of the conveniences. This was in place of two rooms in a communal building with partial conveniences. We were overjoyed. You see, the new apartment not only gave us additional meters of space, but it also facilitated procedures that were so burdensome in the previous situation, such as bathing the children, laundering, and preparing food. It would seem that all you had to do was to say "thank you" and raise the children.

But despite all of the enumerated "pluses," a large family still has a lot of difficulties.

For example, the store where my children could be clothed rarely satisfies our needs. And these are special. The budget of any large family is counted by the ruble. So, it is better when a girl's dress does not have an additional bow or a prettier trimming, but it is cheaper. This is also the case with coats and jackets, and especially with shoes. Shoes "burn out" on a child. But when they "burn out" right away for six children, then you look at the price before you look at the outward appearance. If it is impossible to make them cheaper, then I think it is possible and necessary to make shoes that are more durable. You see, clothes with us can be handed down from the older to the younger. But here there is not even anything to "inherit." But then when

we get boots of Estonian or Armenian manufacture (relatives sometimes send them), the heart is filled with joy. So we manage one way or another, but "our" store should have special goods.

The grocery store can also be reproached. Meat, sausage and all dairy products are always available. But the fact that this shop supplies children particularly is not evident in any way. Its goods do not take this specific feature into account, even in the matter of delicacies. There are almost no prepared foods, and they would certainly cut the time spent in the kitchen, which with our large family is quite a lot.

By law we get an allowance in the sum of 12 rubles for each child. As a whole, this is a tangible sum for us, but each time we have to fill out so many papers, references and copies, that there are not enough hands to do it all at once. You cannot run from one establishment to another when you have six children under school age at home. And indeed, you cannot drag them all along with you. Would it really be difficult to arrange it so that some inspector would take all of this fuss upon himself. Particularly since, in comparison with me, a non-specialist in these matters, he will also spend one-tenth the time doing it.

I will repeat once more that a large family has its own set of problems. And, first and foremost, a monetary one. My husband, who works as a driver at the Riga bus pool, earns a good wage: about 300 rubles a month. But with seven children, we count every kopeck. Our new apartment, where other people lived previously needs cosmetic repair. We called experts who determined that the price of repairs would be about 300 rubles. For us, this is a large fortune. A friend said that in the Kirovskiy Rayispolkom of Riga cosmetic repairs are performed for large families free of charge. We went to our Proletarskiy Rayispolkom and were turned down. It is not for us to judge why one ispolkom has the means and another does not. But we would surely like this sensible and real help to become the norm for everyone. Especially since when we moved from our former apartment, the chief engineer ZhERA-39 of the Moscow rayon categorically laid down an ultimatum: he will clear us after we make repairs. We did this, although the husband's vacation, and money we could use very much today, were spent in doing it. Up to the present, no one lives in those rooms, and inasmuch as dampness continuously seeps through the walls, all of the repairs were for naught.

It has long been said and written that a large family is a blessing both for parents and for the state. For us, this is unquestionable. My husband and I are happy: the children are growing up strong and healthy and are loved. And the "minuses" about which I spoke, of course, are not the main thing. But, you see, they do not have to be. If our family is a blessing to all.

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EXTENSIVE CORRUPTION REVEALED IN ABSHERON TRADE NETWORK

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by M. Afandiyev, chairman of the Absheron Rayon Peoples Control Committee, headlined "What Did the Investigation Reveal?" on a series of "raids" conducted on various stores and service sector operations. "Relentless measures against unearned income have not been taken in all institutions and organizations in our rayon and not all sources and channels of this evil have been shut down. There are many instances of cheating customers in price, weight and quantity, concealing goods, and misappropriating money received from a sale, especially in trade and social services." In investigations conducted at 135 establishments in the rayon, serious violations were found in 33.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING TO BE DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 27 March 1987 carries on page 4 a 200-word announcement of a scientific-practical conference on "The 27th CPSU Congress and the Internationalistic Education of Students in the Process of Teaching Foreign Languages" sponsored by the Imishli Raykom, the republic Bilik Society, and the M.F. Akhundov Azerbaijan Russian Language and Literature Pedagogical Institute. According to the conference program, the following topics are scheduled for discussion: "The role of foreign languages in the rapprochement of peoples," "The party concern for the learning of foreign languages in the USSR," "The role of literary relations in the international education of youth," and "The role of technical aids in teaching foreign languages." The date of the conference was 27 March 1987.

STATE CHEATED OUT OF MILLIONS OF RUBLES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 March 1987 carries on page 4 a 2,200-word article by Afgan detailing the theft of millions of rubles over 2 years at the P. Babayev grape sovkhoz in Shaki Rayon; the article is headlined "Stained Conscience: The Strength and Future of Temptation." The article discusses the trial of 31 people who participated in the theft of 2,672,877 rubles over a period of 2 years; ringleaders included the sovkhoz director, its chief accountant, a purchasing officer at the Shaki Rayon Consumer Society, and the chief winemaker at the local winery. One of the ways in which the swindle worked is the following: "Within the space of 5 to 10 days 5,284 tons and 10 kilograms of grapes were acquired from the local

population' (of course, only on paper). Falsified documents submitted with the respectable signatures of the sovkhoz and winery directors as well as specialists were turned into victory reports. In the state statistical accounts it was noted that the P. Babayev sovkhoz in Shaki Rayon had exceeded the plan by 7.6 percent. As a result, by calculating 50 kopeks for every extra kilogram of grapes converted into wine, 100,000 rubles were taken out of the State Bank and misappropriated by the swindlers." Those masterminding the affair received sentences of 15 years; minor players received lesser sentences.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

PART-TIME JOB PLACEMENT BUREAUS CREATED IN GEORGIAN VUZES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 February 1987 carries on page 3 Z. Sapraziani's 600-word article titled "'Hippocrates' Takes Care of Job Placement," concerning the successful creation of part-time job placement bureaus for daytime students in Georgian VUZes. The "Hippocrates" in the title refers to the bureau in the Tbilisi Medical Institute, but the article also sketches similar services in other VUZes. All such bureaus, the creation of which was initiated by the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, are provided with overall coordination. Benefits are numerous: Students are able to earn amounts equal to their stipends and thus reduce the financial burden on their parents; they gain practical experience in their chosen field; and organizations chronically short of manpower--for example hospitals and clinics in Tbilisi--get extra help. Students in other VUZes work in student housing, as cableway conductors, in construction, in shops and stores, as mail carriers, and so on. The system is to be expanded.

GEORGIANS WARNED AGAINST CANCER QUACKS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 February 1987 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article, titled "Only Doctors Should Treat Sick Persons," by Professor L. Sharashidze, director of the Scientific Oncology Center, and Doctor of Medicine Dzh. Beniashvili, head of that Center's Experimental Oncology Department, warning citizens against resorting to quacks [znakhari] who promise miracle cures for cancer. Such persons, utilizing the power of suggestion and administering various oils, herbs, special diets, and other unproven medicaments and procedures, only serve to delay proper treatment, and complications and death often result. Several instances are cited and the practitioners named, some of them quite notorious.

The authors emphasize that cancer quacks who actually hold degrees, in medicine or some other discipline, are even more dangerous than ordinary ignoramuses who prey upon the gullible, for their credentials inspire a false trust, and their virtually inevitable failures then undermine people's faith in legitimate medicine.

Procedures for testing potential anti-cancer drugs and therapies are sketched, and the authors also warn that experimentation on humans is a crime in the USSR.

Finally, they emphasize that quackery is not to be confused with time-tested folk medicine and its practitioners--who, however, never attempt to treat cancer.

WIDESPREAD NARCOTICS REPORTED IN GEORGIA'S RUSTAVI

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 February 1987 carries on page 4 under the rubric "Narcotics Addiction Is a Social Evil" and the title "Those Who Sow Poison Shall Reap It" D. Bitsadze's 1,000-word article reporting widespread narcotics in Rustavi. A number of episodes are sketched in which individuals and groups of users and sellers were caught and brought to justice. Alarmed by the growing scourge, the Rustavi Procuracy collaborated with the All-Union Institute for the Study of Causes of Crime and Measures To Prevent It, a joint effort which resulted in a pamphlet titled "System of Measures To Prevent Narcotics Addiction" that was published in Moscow and distributed to the appropriate departments and other bodies in Rustavi. With it as a guide, the local MVD stepped up surveillance in city parks and other public gathering places, and the courts also cracked down. The experience gained in Rustavi is now being tried out in other Georgian cities.

Persons who were caught selling and/or using narcotics included people from various trades and professions, as well as retirees, invalids, and idlers. Some of the names are Azeri, and in one case the stuff was brought in via Azerbaijan (Akstafa) and Armenia. In another case, poppies had been brought in from Novokuznetsk for processing and sale.

NARCOTICS USE WIDESPREAD IN GEORGIAN RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 February 1987 carries on page 2 under the title "Immorality Leads To Narcotics Addiction" a 1,900-word article recounting widespread narcotics use among young people and even school children in Makharadze Rayon. The article is signed "AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI Department of Moral and Legal Education," and appears under the recurring rubric "Raise Your Voice, Thwart the Criminal, Do Not Retreat, Do Not Yield, This Is War!" [a quote from a poem].

In the context of the wholesale corruption taking place in the rayon in recent years, narcotics have also infected many youngsters, whose parents and others close to them have set a bad example. A young girl whose working mother failed to keep her under control fell in with bad company, used their home for wild parties at which narcotics were used, and generally led an unsavory existence. A number of her associates are also profiled. Ironically enough, many of them were Komsomol members.

All of this information was discussed in depth at a Makharadze Komsomol Raykom expanded Buro meeting. The conclusions included a great deal of

reproach for the Komsomol organizations' failure to take action and to maintain liaison with the MVD and the psycho-narcological clinic.

GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL LAUREATE LAUDS WESTERN YOUTH UPBRINGING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO in Georgian No 10, 6 March 1987 carries on pages 3-4 under the title "Thoughts at the Crosswalk" Komsomol Prize Winner Vano Chkhikvadze's 3,700-word essay on the various ills which afflict Georgian society and cast doubt upon the prospects of "youth--the nation's future." The "crosswalk" of the title refers objectively to a cold and windy street corner where a woman and child wait vainly to cross as unconcerned drivers whiz past in an unending stream of cars, and metaphorically to the present critical stage at the start of restructuring: Will we get safely across?

In two passages, the essayist compares Georgian social practices affecting the upbringing of youth unfavorably with those in the West. In the one case, after a discussion of such chronic problems as the shoddiness of Georgian schoolbooks, uniforms, and school lunches which makes a mockery of the slogan "All The Best To The Children," he recalls a soccer match he attended in Dusseldorf some years ago, between Tbilisi Dinamo and Jena Karl-Zeiss. He was impressed by the sight of well-dressed German children selling nicely printed programs outside the stadium for 3 marks each, and astonished to learn that they were not from destitute families but were "learning the value of earning one's own way." Compare that, he says, with the grubby, unkempt characters of various ages hawking programs outside Dinamo Stadium. Here, "we teach our children that money is dirty and let them sit idle around the house." In the other case, he decries the spread of smoking among Georgian children--even girls!--a habit which they learn from their elders. In America, it is now considered "disgraceful" to smoke in public places. "America needs healthy youth, and young people are giving up tobacco." He wonders if cigarette packs in America bear "a warning from the Ministry of Health," but even if they do, the real point is "society's unanimous will."

Other themes in the essay concern the decline of honor, mutual antagonisms, lack of compassion, the flourishing of thieves, disgraceful public behavior, vandalism and graffiti, the lack of competent and dedicated teachers in the schools (and even more so in the children's colonies), the decline of educational standards despite Georgians' bragging about all their schools and college graduates, young women's reluctance to become mothers, and the spread of narcotics. In one passage he blames workers' economic crimes on the excessively low wages paid, for example, to warehousemen and the like.

GEORGIAN EXPERT DISCUSSES 'AIDS,' URGES 'GREAT CARE'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 March 1987 carries on page 4 Professor L. Shetsiruli's 1,500-word article, titled "Infection Recognizes No Borders," discussing the danger posed by venereal diseases in general and AIDS in particular. Most of today's "second-generation" sexually transmitted diseases hardly existed 10 to 15 years ago. They

developed because of changing sexual mores, rising divorce rates, and other social and demographic shifts, many of which can be ascribed to the influence of Western films and literature.

The second half of the article is devoted entirely to AIDS, "the 20th century's black plague." Shetsiruli sketches the history of AIDS, its spread in America and Europe as well as Africa, and emphasizes that it now poses a threat to all mankind. He describes the means of transmission, the symptoms, and the invariably fatal results. Measures of prevention are discussed, including blood monitoring and thorough sterilization of needles, but the primary preventative is abstinence. The author concludes: "Although perversions and lechery are alien to our society, rising tourism and migration make it imperative to exercise great care, for the infection recognizes no borders."

RUMORS OF 'AIDS' IN GEORGIA SQUELCHED, CAUTION URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 March 1987 carries on page 4 under the title "Is There AIDS in Georgia?" Gruzinform correspondent I. Goldman's 1,200-word interview with Deputy Health Minister I. Pagava, who explicitly squelches rumors that there are victims of the disease in Tbilisi hospitals and that a few have died. He also debunks notions that AIDS can be contracted by drinking from public fountains, swimming in pools, or casual handshakes.

So far there have been no cases of AIDS in Georgia, although a few persons in several cities and in the labor colonies have tested positive for the virus; they are being monitored closely. Persons most at risk are homosexuals, "ladies of easy virtue," hemophiliacs, and narcotics addicts.

Doctor Pagava does not discount the threat of AIDS. Increasing travel to and from Georgia provides opportunities for "intimacies" with foreigners.

The discussion then turns to various measures of prevention, research, and treatment in the USSR and in Georgia itself; a number of medical and allied institutions are listed, and there is mention of diagnostic labs and even a special department in the Tbilisi Infections Hospital for hospitalization if necessary. Seminars and training courses are to be held in the near future.

Persons who suspect they may have become infected are urged to get examined, a free-of-charge service with strict anonymity, provided in Tbilisi's Anti-Plague Station; several dozen persons have already done so. Reference is made to diagnostic techniques developed in the USSR.

Above all, Doctor Pagava urges abstinence from promiscuity, which "is not only immoral but also dangerous." The family is the bulwark against that danger.

ZARYA VOSTOKA on the same date, page 4, carries the same item but without a signature. In addition, it omits the passage summarized in the paragraph above.

REGIONAL ISSUES

AzSSR: IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY CONTROL URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial headlined "Quality Is a Requirement for Restructuring" pointing out that 85 percent of the republic's industrial production is done in plants which have not passed state inspections. It is urged that "these institutions structure the work of their technical control departments and strengthen their role in raising product quality. They must defend the actions of the technical control sections in exposing and preventing instances of defective products and technical regulation violations by all means, and increase their influence among work collectives." It is suggested that workers receive training on a regular basis to increase their expertise on the job.

INTRODUCTION OF COOPERATIVE BUSINESSES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 27 March 1987 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word interview with Y. Masiyev, deputy chairman of the Azerittifag [Azersoyuz] ispolkom, headlined "Cooperatives Are Beginning Operations." Noting that the experience of cooperatives in other republics and oblasts has been studied, he says that "based on the program proposed at Azerittifag, it is planned to establish at least 20 cooperatives in the current year. But this is not the upper limit. Our goal is to establish at least one cooperative in every rayon; this means 65 to 70." After describing the financing possibilities, tax regulations, and social services available to cooperative owners, he was asked what was the major obstacle to creating a cooperative: "The most important is that local Soviet ispolkoms are not showing enough enthusiasm for allocating grounds, buildings, and other needs to cooperatives." Finally, he touched on the success of the Hungarian family pig farming cooperatives and recommended that Azeri family cooperatives give thought to the potentials of beekeeping and raising poultry and sheep.

MANAGEMENT AT METALLURGY PLANT CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 March 1987 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Niftaliyev and M. Asgarov headlined "Lagging Behind...How Long?" on the operations of the Baku Nonferrous Metals Processing Factory which has failed to meet quotas for the last 3 years. An examination of plant operations revealed that many of the engineering and technical personnel lacked the necessary qualifications for their jobs

and that "no quick solution to this problem is expected." In addition, "many shortcomings exist in the selection and placement of cadres, in strengthening labor discipline in the collective, in conducting individual work with communists, in the technical reconstruction of shops and sectors, and in reinforcing a feeling of responsibility among the people for assigned work. The worst is that no serious effort is being made to eliminate these problems."

MORE RAPID DEVELOPMENT IN AGROINDUSTRIAL SECTOR URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 March 1987 carries on page 1 a 1,600-word lead editorial headlined "We must develop the agro-industrial complex rapidly" focusing primarily on various facets of the food processing industry, which is suffering from "very serious shortcomings." It is pointed out that "not enough attention is being given to processing sectors. No thought is devoted to the processing of meats, vegetables, fruits, and berries. It is possible to solve this problem quickly by significantly increasing the preparation of various sausages and meats, high-quality fruits and berries, and jellies and pickles made from fruits and vegetables purchased from the population. We should speed up the expansion of the networks of small processing plants zones on the basis of the principals of individual work activity and cooperation."

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REGIONAL ISSUES

EVACUATION, RESETTLEMENT FROM GEORGIAN AVALANCHE AREAS DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 February 1987 devotes much of pages 1 through 3 to republic-wide efforts to cope with the floods and avalanches that have devastated large areas in western and north-central Georgia, in particular on-going rescue and evacuation operations. A substantial portion of the reportage focuses on the hundreds of Svan families who are having to be evacuated from avalanche-prone districts of highland Mestia Rayon [Svanetia] and resettled in communities in south and east Georgia.

An unsigned 1,500-word article on pages 1-2, titled "Standing Together," describes operations in Kutaisi, where evacuees brought down by helicopter are provided with temporary shelter and then sent onward for resettlement in Marneuli, Bolnisi, Bogdanovka, and Sagaredzho rayons, where locals have prepared diligently to welcome the newcomers with housing, schooling, jobs, building materials, livestock feeds, and so on. Current figures are cited on numbers of families and total evacuees, and many typical Svan family names are listed. An 8-year Georgian school in Marneuli Rayon has been expanded to 10-year in order to accommodate the influx of children. In the recently revived village of Udabno (Sagaredzho Rayon), newcomers were warmly greeted by substantial numbers of their fellow Svans, 36 families having settled there already.

On page 3 of the same edition, Zurab Goshadze reports in a 400-word item titled "Kutaisi on the Phone" that 1,200 Svan families totaling 7,000 persons have already been evacuated through Kutaisi.

TOO FEW GEORGIAN YOUNGSTERS TAKE UP SPORT PARACHUTING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 February 1987 carries on page 4 under the title "Will the Parachute Open?" Paata Berikashvili's 1,100-word article concerning the low state of sport parachuting in the republic, an activity which is much more widely participated in elsewhere in the USSR. The article leads off with reference to a PRAVDA poll conducted last year to determine how many Soviet youngsters are interested in the sport. The author explains that there are two basic activities: The multathlon [mnogoborye] and sky-diving.

In any case, Georgia lags far behind despite the fact that before the war the republic had strong traditions and a number of aeroclubs. Now there is only one, and at that it suffers from cramped accommodations and little publicity. The author was particularly dismayed to find that the DOSAAF Aeroclub file of applicants included not a single Georgian name. A club officer stated that attempts to recruit youngsters in school were met with doubts as the kids asked, "But will the parachute open?" In addition, Georgian mothers are reluctant to let their children get involved. In reply, the author points out that all sports are dangerous to some extent. It is also important to explain that parachuting is truly a sport and not strictly a military activity. The 1992 Olympics are to include it.

GEORGIAN WRITER URGES TRUST IN NUCLEAR POWER

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO in Georgian No 9, 27 February 1987 carries on pages 10-11 distinguished writer Guram Pandzhikidze's 3,200-word article titled "Chernobyl and...Problems," concerning global, Soviet, and Georgian energy needs now and in the future; arguing in favor of nuclear power on ecological, safety, and economic grounds; examining the fundamental causes of the Chernobyl accident; and calling for more meticulous attention to the key factors of power industry workers' training and attitudes, safety technologies, and the quality of power plant components.

Pandzhikidze makes reference to an article he wrote for KOMUNISTI in 1980 addressing Georgians' apprehensions about nuclear power and spelling out its vast economic, ecological, and safety advantages over conventional power plants. Since Chernobyl, many people have accosted him in person or in writing to ask--often with a tinge of sarcasm--whether he still feels the same. Most assuredly, he does. The present article, then, is a reaffirmation of the earlier one.

A large percentage of the article is given over to quotes from Soviet nuclear experts who have discussed nuclear power in PRAVDA, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, and IZVESTIYA; they include Academician V.A. Legasov of the Kurnatov Nuclear Energy Institute and Nuclear Energy Committee Chairman Petrosyants. The thrust of their arguments is that nuclear power is here to stay, and desirably so; that as in any aspect of scientific and technical endeavor in our high-tech age things can go wrong when people in charge are negligent or poorly trained; and that the Chernobyl accident is but a manifestation of this latter. Chernobyl has taught us (as have nuclear or other technical mishaps elsewhere in the world, e.g. Three Mile Island or the Challenger) that we must re-think our approaches to quality, discipline, and safety.

Pandzhikidze summarizes these considerations as follows: (1) People's psychology and attitudes must be made to keep pace with scientific-technical progress. Do we have the cadres with the requisite training and dedication? (2) Safety technology must be made more meticulous, building into all components a greater margin of safety than heretofore. (3) The quality of the design and manufacture of power plant components must be maintained more

stringently; Petrosyants is quoted as saying that too many of them are substandard. Reference is also made to the Rome conference in 1986.

Finally, the author of this piece reprises his condemnation of apathy and carelessness, and ties the Chernobyl accident in with similar failures such as the Las Palmas airport disaster, the collision of the two ships on the Black Sea, and the kind of smaller-scale, endemic mishaps that are caused by negligent road workers failing to put up caution signs, or utility management personnel who ignore householders' complaints, and the like.

GEORGIAN GIRL HELPS CATCH BORDER VIOLATOR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 March 1987 carries on page 4 M. Gorgiladze's 600-word article "A Girl Defending the Border," concerning the adventure in July 1986 of an 11-year-old girl, Izolda Beridze, whose alertness and quick action helped border troops catch a man attempting to cross the international border. It all took place in the village of Chamba, Shuakhevi Rayon (Adjaria), which lies "a stone's throw" from the border in hilly and wooded country. When it was known that an intruder was in the vicinity, the villagers thought he might be a saboteur [diversant] or perhaps a murderer attempting to escape justice. Everyone in the village tried to track the man down but could not. Next morning when nearly everyone was off to work, Izolda kept an eye out and in fact spotted the man, wearing an athletic outfit and backpack and carrying a leather jacket, enter the home of a neighbor and emerge later with a much heavier backpack, evidently having obtained food from the old woman living there, whom he proceeded to lock inside. Izolda tracked the man until he disappeared into the woods and then ran to summon the border guards, who managed to surround and capture him.

For her resourcefulness and valor, Izolda Beridze was recently awarded the medal "For Defense of the USSR State Border" by Transcaucasian Border Troops Commander Lt Gen Zgerskiy himself.

On 13 March, ZARYA VOSTOKA carries on page 4 a much briefer Gruzininform account of the case. This version does not give the location (other than "Adjaria"), and there are one or two discrepancies in the two accounts. The ZARYA VOSTOKA version states that the intruder in the neighbor's house extorted food from "a mother with children" and then left the house through a window.

GEORGIAN FILM DEPICTS TRANSPLANTED ADJARIANS' WOES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 March 1987 carries on page 4 Bondo Kurdadze's 700-word article, "In a Far Village," concerning the plight of the villagers of Samtatskaro [Tsiteltskaro Rayon], as depicted in "Young People With Young People!" a TV documentary shown on 16 November 1986. Samtatskaro and its dynamic sovkhoz director, Bezhon Gonashvili, have been the subject of considerable local and national press coverage in the past 5 years since they came [from Adjaria] to this once half-deserted and stagnating farm community and turned it

around "with their bare hands." As the film makes clear, these young people were lured there by the promise of making a good life through their own efforts. They have fulfilled their promise--the sovkhoz has grown from 45 to 1,000 hectares and has produced millions in profits. But promises made to them have not been kept. Their houses are dilapidated, they lack running water and other basic amenities and have no cultural facilities. Sovkhoz Director Gonashvili laments at the close of the film, "Yesterday another one left, tomorrow...."

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END